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### THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

In the event of a war between France and Austria, in what way ought the influence of Great Britain to be exercised? This, we apprehend, is the great political inquiry of the day, and it is one to which every public man ought to be ready with an answer, But as it is as complicated as important, we shall be excused for dealing with it in some detail before pronouncing our decision.

In the first place, war itself in the present state of the world is something to be deprecated and resisted by every possible means. Nothing can in any way excuse it but absolute necessity, considering the horrors it produces, the property it destroys, and the burdens it imposes. Whatever Power, therefore, begins it, is bound to show ample and satisfactory reasons—reasons as conclusive as those with which a surgeon urges the necessity of an operation. Supposing France to take the step, the state of Italy will no doubt be the pretext. And already France has moved towards war. When the Emperor made his famous speech to Hubner, he perfectly well knew the excitement it would produce. In fact, he must have designed to raise Italy in this indirect manner, that he might have a pretext afterwards for armed intervention. The note in the "Moniteur" was a mere touch in the drag-chain to check things, not to stop them. So that the onus will lie, come what may, on the Emperor of showing why he should have exposed Europe to whatever may follow.

The excuse, of course, is, that the "state of Italy" requires his intervention; that Austria, as an Italian Power, is responsible for this state, and that the sympathies of the world ought to be with him who would improve the condition of an interesting southern people oppressed by misgovernment. Now, there is much plausibility in this; and it commends itself accordingly to generous and liberal minds all over Europe. Undoubtedly, we have no liking in England for anything of the nature of oppression, and it would be much pleasanter to know that there was nothing of the kind in existence. How pleasant would it be to reform the whole grievances of the world!—slavery, cannibalism, the rule of strangers, the ugly despotism of priests, or

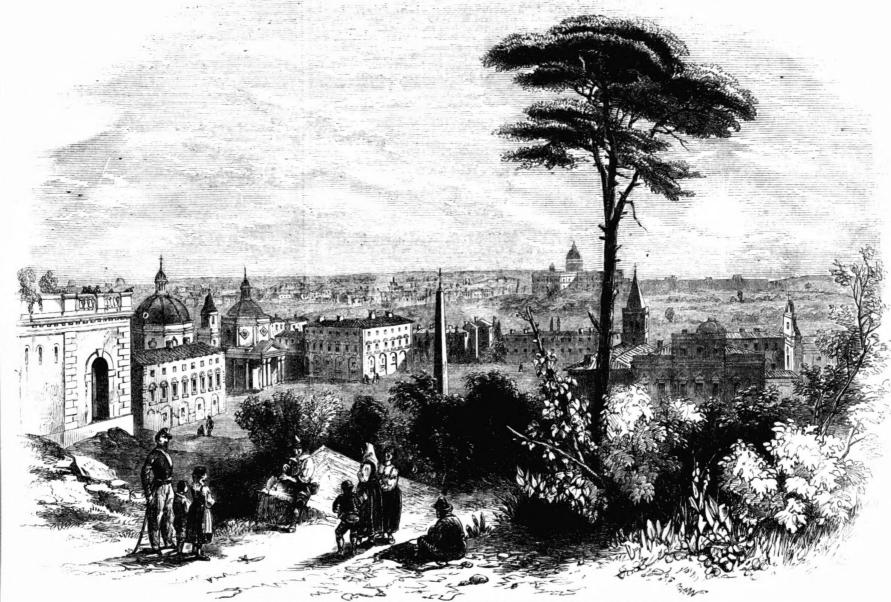
whatever else is disgusting to the moral eye! If mere sentiment and sympathy are anything, Italy enjoys these abundantly from us. But, then, what can we do, and in what company, to benefit Italy practically? That is the point, which is unfortunately much more difficult to settle than it is to indulge kindly visions. Every nation has some business of its own as a private man has his own business. Is it a part of ours to undertake the liberation of one portion of a country from one tyrant, one from another, and a third from a foreign Power which has acquired its possessions by marriages, and had them confirmed by treaties?

We cannot, to speak plainly, make up our minds that it is our business to do anything of the sort. And the more clearly this is understood, the better. The principle of such interventions is bad. What should we think of it ourselves? What do we say when foreigners discuss our own Indian or our own Irish government? We bid them mind their proper affairs. Providence has given to each nation a certain unity for the better ordering of the world, that each nation, though related to others, may yet move in its proper sphere. Great Britain is related to other nations as wholes, but is not bound to meddle with any inner matter peculiar to each. Italy is to her no more than France or Germany. She is no more entitled to be freed from evils at our expense than France is. If we begin to act for Mazzini, why not for Kossuth? why not for Louis Blanc? The answer is, that in this imperfect world a nation's range of doing good, like an individual's, is necessarily limited. We cannot reform the grievances of foreign peoples, nor have we half reformed our own.

So much for the principle. But suppose we come to the question of the prudence of a junction with France in her supposed desire to "reform" Italy. France invades Italy, we will say, as a friend, and tries to drive the Austrians out of it. Well, at first, Piedmont fights—gallantly, no doubt, along with France—and plenty of volunteers from other parts join them. But revolution is the natural result at once, and at once comes disunion between every Italian who is for kingly and every Italian who is for republican government. We know from the accounts of last war what that state of things is. Meanwhile, France has

an immense force, and is master of the situation; Italy, therefore, is occupied by French armies just as Rome is, at present. How "liberty" will fare then, everybody knows. The most probable result to be expected would be a renewal of the revolutionary movement in France itself, and then despotism will indeed be the order of the day. French soldiers, flushed from war, will be let loose on their own countrymen.

It may be a want of faith on our parts, but some such result as the above is all we expect from a French-Austrian war, and therefore we desire to see Great Britain keep clear of it. To be sure, it is not impossible that even French ascendancy would do some administrative good in districts like the Papal States,degraded by the most abominable misrule for years. But when we consider the price at which it would be bought, and its probable temporary nature, it may fairly be doubted whether balance of advantage would be in its favour; and if mankind gained anything in the long-run from such ascendancy, it would perhaps be the further weakening of the Papacy. Much as we desire that object, it is difficult to see what there is to replace even the effete church system in a country like Italy. common people are notoriously superstitious. On the other hand, the Papacy never yields on principle. If Louis Napoleon should coerce the Pope, it will not make the Pope a reformer, and the result will still be simply and purely French ascendancy. Assuming this to be brought about jointly by France and Piedmont (and the King of Sardinia's speech looks very much as if France had made him a dupe), we need not expect Piedmontese constitutionalism to last long; nor any other phenomenon but Louis Napoleon for virtual Italian suzerain, with Savoy as one vassal, and perhaps (if Bomba can be turned out) a Muratist Prince of Naples for another. It is impossible to suppose that Russia would permit Austria to be driven to such extremities, after all their quarrelling; so the reader sees what a grand war the whole imbroglio may end in. And if one week's disturbance of confidence can make such commercial confusion as last week's did, fancy the results from that point of view! with France not in a fundamentally healthy financial state, and Piedmont in an admitted annual deficit.



PIAZZA DEL POPOLO, ROME, THE PROPOSED RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

We need scarcely say that these observations spring from no special sympathy with Austrian government in Italy, which must be necessarily off-nsive to a race of different blood and character, but which England can only contemplate positically as it does the Turkish government in Arabia, or the Spanish government in Cuba. If Lombardy can win her freedom with her own sword, and defend it with her own shield, well and good. Let her reap the fruits of her valour, and enjoy her independence in the form she best likes. But so much at least we may claim from her, and cannot be expected to relish a mere movement of hate, partly "red republican," and undertaken chiefly in the hope of assistance from French despotism and Sardinian ambition. Besides, there is a feature of the Austrian government very little considered in this country, yet surely not wholly unworthy of consideration. Though deeply unpopular among the student class and well-to-do class, is it not true that the Austrian government in Lombardy looks carefully to the condition of the peasantry and work-people, and that they have a respectable degree of comfort under its rule? Such at least is the testimony of the economists—of a sound enough liberal, Mr. M'Culloch, for instance—and certainty among many complaints, complaints from this point of view are the fewest.

Yet, we are not coming to the conclusion that Englandshould

many complaints, complaints from this point of view are the fewest.

Yet, we are not coming to the conclusion that Englandshould take the side of Austria in the coming (if it is coming) struggle or violate her principle of non-intervention for her sake more than for that of France, Piedmont, or Mazzini Let us, if advice can do anything, advise a compromise, and modify, if we can, the uglier features of Lombardic administration, and that in friendly conjunction with all the Powers interested. But if they will fight, let them fight without us. We have had enough of dynastic and political wars, to which our vast debts are chiefly owing; with the consequent grievous taxation; and there is no denying that our domestic interests, home and colonial, have been too much neglected in consequence. At the present time, also, we are drained of men for our Indian service, and are on the threshold of the important difficulty of Indian finance. Should the war burst out, an increase of our naval force will be immediately necessary, and this, of course, must be provided. immediately necessary, and this, of course, must be provided. With hostilities going on in Italy, a respectable British fleet is a matter of course in the Mediterranean, while war anywhere in Europe demands a good British force in the Channel. A Reform bill will strengthen our internal politics meanwhile; and when there has been blood enough shed for the "glory" of despots on one side and the other—the arbitration of a strong, independent and fresh Parsey was the worth having. independent, and fresh Power may be worth having. Such we take to be the national and rational view of the situation, and we give it as our decided answer to the question with which we

# THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES has commenced his military career by presenting colours to the 100th (the Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian) Regiment of Foot at Shorneliffe Camp. The Prince was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by Colonel Bruce, Captain Grey, and a distinguished staff. After the regiment had been duly paraded, and the usual formalities had been gone through, his Royal Highness, on presenting the colours, said:—

After the regiment had been duly puraded, and the usual fornalities had been gone through, his Royal Highness, on presenting the colours, said:—

"Lord Melville, Colonel de Rottenburg, and efficers and soldiers of the 100th Regiment,—It is most gratifying to me, that, by the Queen's gracious permission, my first public act since I have had the honour of holding a commission in the British army should be the presentation of colours to a regiment which is the spontaneous offering of the loyal and spirited Canadian people, and with which, at their desire, my name has been specially associated. The ceremonial in which we are now engaged possesses a peculiar significance and solemnity, because in confiding to you for the first time this emblem of military fidelity and valour I not only recognise emphatically your enrolment into our national force, but celebrate an act which proclaims and strengthens the unity of the various parts of this vast empire under the sway of our common Sovereign. Although, owing to my youth and in experience, I can but very imperfectly give expression to the sentiments which this occasion is calculated to awaken with reference to yourselves and to the great and flourishing province of Canada, you may rest assured that I shall ever watch the progress and achievements of your gallant corps with deep interest, and that I heartily wish you all honour and success in the prosecution of the noble career on which you have entered."

After the ceremony the Prince of Wales left for Dover, where he embarked for Ostend, on his visit to Rome. The residence of the future Monarch of Great Britain, even for a short period, in that city, has given rise to not a little feeling even among Church circles. One party thinks he will be injured by what he sees and hears in Rome; another party is of opinion that Romanism in the city of Rome will provoke his antagonism and strengthen his faith. Those who are most alarmed at Roman Catholic ceremonial, show the greatest feeling on this subject; those who are not so mu

Mr. Gladstone and the Ionian Islands.—Mr. Gladstone will not, is believed, return from the Ionian Islands in time to take part in t deliberations of Parliament, which ministers are believed to have put until the beginning of February. Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone seems have completed his inquiry, if he has not already drawn out his recommendations to the Government at home. It is believed that Sir John You has reciprocal.

mendations to the Government at noise. It is believed that Sir John Young has resigned.

Railway Recripts for 1858.—It appears from the traffic returns published weekly that the receipts in railways in the United Kingdom for the year 1858 amounted to £23,263,765 on 9,016 miles, against £23,672,465 on 8,690 miles in the year 1857, showing a decrease in the receipts of 408,700, and an increase in the mileage of 326 miles. The past was the first year since the establishment of railways in the United Kingdom of a decrease, instead of an increase, in the receipts, each year from the commencement having shown a steady increase over preceding years. The progressive increase of railway traffic from 1842 to 1857, averaged £1,317,500 per annum over each preceding year, thus increasing the aggregate receipts in the course of fifteen years by £19,762,000. The decrease, above-mentioned, of £408,760 appears small as compared with the total amount of the receipts, but when added to the usual increase of railway traffic annually—namely, £1,318,500—makes an actual deficit of £1,827,200, and hence the serious reduction in the ordinary dividends. The decrease is referred to the competition for the Manchester traffic and the effects of the commercial panic of 1857.

Spiritualism.—Dr. Randolph, a prominent "medium" in the earlier days of spiritualism, delivered a lecture recently in New York on this subject. He says:—"I was a medium about eight years, during which time I made three thousand speeches, and travelled over several different countries proclaiming the new gospel. I now regret that so much excellent breath was wasted, and that my health of mind and body was well-nigh ruined. I have only begun to regain both since I totally abandoned it, and to-day had rather see the cholera in my house than be a spiritual medium! For years I lived alone for spiritualism and its cognates. Five of my friends destroyed themselves, and I attempted it by direct spiritual influences. Every crime in the calendar has been committed by mortal movers of view-less being! I will state here my opinion of clairvoyant doctors. Experience has taught me that 65 per cent. of the medical clairvoyants are arrant knaves, humbugs, and catchpenny impostors, who are no mor clairvoyants than a brick wall."

# foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

After the French funds had fallen nearly three per cent., in consequence of the now famous New Year's Day "boutade" of the Emperor, the "Moniteur" of vesterday pranded the following sentence:—
"For some days public opinion has been agirated by alarming reports, to which it is the duty of the Government to put an end, by declaring that nothing in our diplomatic affairs authorises the fears which these rumours tend to create."

tend to create."

Nevertheless the funds, which had risen upon the report that the "Moniteur" would speak, fell when it had spoken. The betrothal of Prince Napoleon to the eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia, strengthening the apprehensions that already existed, aided in the fall of securities by one per cent. The Prince was to have left Paris for Turin yesterday; and we must suppose, of course, that his object in going there is to make overtures of love to his future wife, and not for any relitivist reason. political reason.

political reason.

The "Moniteur" publishes a decree convoking the Senate and the Legislative Assembly for the 7th of February.

SPAIN.

Five ships of the Spanish squadron have been despatched on a visit to the coast of the Riff and the garrisons of Ceuta and Melilla. The demands of the Spanish are—To be placed in the same position as France and England in relation to to the Riff. The liberation of several

paniards, including an officer, at present prisoners with the people of the Riff. An extension of territory around Melilla.

A proposition of Senor Olozaga to revoke the last reform made in the institution, has been unanimously rejected by the committees of the

### AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has replied in a re-assuring tone to the alarming language of his cousin of France. Addressing himself to the French Ambassador at Vienna, Francis Joseph said:—"I am sincerely touched by the personal statements of the Emperor. Assure him that, notwithstanding the differences required by the necessities of politics, I never cessed to experience for his person the most profound esteem and the liveliest sympathy." This little speech, however, had no good effect on the Bourse.

A conspiracy, which, however, seems to have been but of small extent, has been discovered at Cracow for the re-establishment of Polish independence, and arrests have taken place in consequence. The Austrian journals describe the affair as not very important, in fact as something on a level with our Irish Phænix conspiracies; but letters printed in the Paris papers will have it that the conspiracy is one which stretches far into Gailicia, and of which only a very small part has as yet been brought to light.

ITALY.

At the opening of the Sardinian Chambers, the King made a speech which has added to the general alarm at the position of affairs in Italy. The following is given as a summary of the royal speech.

"The King thanks the Chamber for the assistance afforded him during the last session, which consolidated the national policy and the progress of Piedmont. He announces that Government will bring in bills for jedicial, administrative, and municipal reform. He regrets that the financial crisis and the scarcity of silk crops prevent a balance in the national exchequer. His Majesty says that the political horizon is not clear, but that the future must be awaited with firmness. The future cannot fail to be fortunate, because the policy of Piedmont is based on justice and love of its country's liberty. Piedmont is small, but great in the councils of Europe, on account of the principles it represents, and the sympathies it inspires. It respects treaties, but is not insensible to Haly's cry of anguish."

The King concludes with the words: "Let us resolutely await the decrees of Providence."

It is added that "prolonged acclamations" followed the conclusion of

speech.
Is we have recorded under another head, the eldest daughter of the
g of Sardinia is to marry Prince Napoleon; a significant alliance,

King of Sardina is to marry Prince Napoleon; a significant alliance, it is thought.

The ferment still continues in Austrian Italy. Cries of "Long live Victor Emanuel" are heard in the streets, and squabbles between Italian civilians and Austrian soldiers are frequent. Meanwhile, the garrisons of Verona, Mantua, and Pavia have been reinforced; and the fortresses are being completely provisioned. The whole Austrian army in Italy will shortly be raised from 120,000 to 150,000 men. It is feared that the Archduke Maximilian will leave the country, and in, that case Milan will be placed in a state of siege under General Giulay.

There is good news from Naples. An amnesty has been accorded, under which sixty-one prisoners have been pardoned. Amongst them are Poerio and Settembrini, who have been released and sent out of the country.

country.

The Duke of Calabria, hereditary prince of Naples, was married on Saturday to the Princess Maria Sophia Amelia of Bavaria.

On New Year's-day General Guyon and his Staff went in state to the Vatican, to pay their respects to the Pope. On this occasion very high-flown compliments were exchanged between the priest and the soldier, who hate each other with a hatred that they are not always able to

## TURKEY AND THE EAST.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

THE accounts of the late events in Servia seem to have produced a considerable sensation in the Turkish capital. "When the news arrived, the representatives of the great Powers met at the grand Vizier's, and afterwards at Fuad Pacha's. At first, the Porte, at the suggestion of M. de Prokesch, was inclined to oppose the proceedings of the Skupstehina, and to refuse to ratify the election of Prince Milosch; but afterwards it gave up the cause of Prince Alexander, and proposed to replace him, temporarily at least, by the president of the Senate, M. Garaschanin. Afterwards, however, it gave way, and the idea prevailed that it would sanction the choice of Prince Milosch." The 'Presse d'Orient' says that the Divan will send a note on the su ject to the Legations. to the Legations.

## AMERICA.

AMERICA.

Congress has refused, by a vote of 28 to 20, to take up a bill passed last session, giving lands to colleges in aid of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts. A bill was proposed appropriating 1,000,000 dollars, to enable the President to settle outstanding difficulties with Spain, and acquire possession of Cuba. It was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The schooner Susan, which recently escaped from Mobile, landed her fillibuster passengers near the mouth of the river Colorado. About 1,000 men had previously arrived. Other expeditions were notoriously being fitted out.

men had previously arrived. Other expeditions were notoriously being fitted out.

Advices from British Columbia report that the Governor of British Columbia had issued proclamations revoking the crown grant to the Hudson Bay Company, organizing the Colonial Government, legalising his previous acts, and adopting the laws of England. Mr. Nugent, United States special agent, had published an address to the citizens of the United States in British Columbia, in the "Victoria Gazette," in which he speaks of the injustice and oppression Americans had received at the hands of the colonial authorities, and intimating his intention to lay the matter before the authorities at Washington.

# SERVIAN AFFAIRS

The position of Austria towards the Servians has assumed a serious aspect. Troops have been marched to Semlin, a town within two hours' march of Belgrade; and the commandant of Semlin has been instructed to enter Belgrade, if the Turkish Pacha who holds the citadel there asks for Austrian assistance. To this order of the day, the Great Powers are said to have objected, contending that it might lead to a violation of the Paris treaty, and even of the purposes for which the war was waged against Russia. Austria refuses to withdraw her order; the Powers persist in requiring her to do so; and thus, if these state-

ments are correct, the present European complication has a phase in it which was scarcely apprehended.

The Servian Skuptchina and Senate have "passed a bill" enacting that both Chambers shall meet annually for the purpose of "making laws, granting taxes, impeaching ministers or public functionaries, and taking cognizance generally of whatever concerns the well-being of the country." A clause is added in the hill making it high treasen to disobey the legal decisions of the Skuptchina. Alexander Karageargewitch has formally addicated.

THE ARMIES OF AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

An "Old Seldier," writing to the "Daily News," thus contrasts the armies of Sardinia and Austria:—

armies of Sardinia and Austria:—

"The Austrian army is divided into armies, army corps, divisions, and brigades. A brigade consists of four battalions of the line, one battalion of light infantry, one battery of foot artillery. A brigade of early consists of from two to three regiments of heavy or of light horse, or of two regiments of heavy and one regiment of light horse; one battery of horse artillery. A mixed brigade is composed of three or four battalions of the line, one light battalion, one division of cavalry (two squadrons), one foot battery. A division is thus composed; two brigades of infantry, one or two divisions of cavalry (from two to four squadrons). A division of cavalry consists of two brigades of cavalry.

"An army corps is composed as follows:—Two or three infantry divisions, one brigade or division of cavalry, artillery strong by two field battaries, one or two horse batteries, one or two horse, one division of dragoons of the staff, one detachment of 'guides,' one division of bridge equipage, one division of land transport, one division of bakers, one division of artificers.

"A cavalry army corps consists of two divisions or four brigades.

"The military power of Austria is arranged in four armies, as follows:—Ist army is formed of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 9th army corps; 2nd army, of 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th army is composed of 4th army corps. Each army possesses a reserve of artillery equal to 3 foot batteries, 1 horse battery.

"Total effective field force of Austria (not comprising depoirs) 156 mag.

witzer battery. "Total effective field force of Austria (not comprising depote), 476,000,

"Total enective head force of Adams, with 1,140 guns.

"Sardinia has of infantry 10 brigades, or 20 regiments of four buttalion, or 16 companies each regiment. The effective of a regiment of the bin, 355 men. Force of infantry of the line, 27,100. Corps of sharpshoote, 8 (Bersagheri) 10 battalions of four companies each battalion, 4,677. Total

(Sersagheri) 10 battalions of four companies each remainder of foot, 31,177.

"The cavalry consists of nine regiments, five squadrons to each remaind. There are four regiments of each refine of the line, and five regiments of light cavalry. Total force of cavalry, 5,715.

"Total force of artillery, 4,414 men, with 80 field guns. Piencers (sappers), 1,159 men. Transport Corps, 4 companies, 474 men. The above, together with "carbineers," light cavalry of Sardinia (184 off, hospital service, &c., make the total force of the Sardinian army about 47,600 men and 80 guns. This force might be doubled by calling out the reserve."

### AMERICAN AND ENGLISH RAILWAYS

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Two United States engineers came to Europe to study its railways, and in July last published a report of their observations and investigations on both sides of the Atlantic. To a large extent, the report of these gentlemen is technical and scientific, and more fitted for professional than popular exposition. But there are some leading facts in it which it will be useful to make the English public (too apt to make foreign investments) acquainted with. We propose, therefore, to dip a little into the story Messrs. Colborn and Holley, after their experience of Europe, tell the people of the United States. They at once start by confessing the inferiority of United States engineering. "Works," they very truly say, "which eat themselves up as fast as ours do, must be founded on a low standard of engineering." In Europe it is otherwise. "As a science, engineering is ably cultivated and creditably applied in Europe." In American works of construction, "everything—the future especially—is sacrificed to the present. Quantity, not quality, is the staple demand."

"Engineering, in all but its routine merely, is a business for which every tyro—surveyor, speculator, or large stockholder, deems himself entirely competent. There is no standard whatever of qualification excepting that of doing the most work for the least money. And engineers have followed this so far as to have often robbed their works of their vital proportions, they have fallen, hopelessly, to the rank of mere tools for contractors and railway directors."

The consequence is, as a general rule, United States railways have not been constructed on the plans or under the direction of competent

The consequence is, as a general rule, United States railways have not been constructed on the plans or under the direction of competent

ngineers.

"Each new line has its own 'chief,' born to the occasion, who, thus raw ad compliant, devotes himself to the routine of the field and the office, hile the president of the concern dictates the proportions of earthworks, he shape and quality of rails, and the selection of machinery and materials merally."

Of course, this fundamental fault of the Americans has not produced Of course, this fundamental fault of the Americans has not produced any real economy even in the actual sums spent on permanent way. After analysing and eliminating the cost of English and American permanent way, after rejecting excessive cost of land and parliamentary expenses, Messrs. Colborn and Holley say that the cost of one mile of permanent way for an English road, with a 70 lbs. rail, and assuming given quantities of earth in each case, is 15,806 dollars against 13.532 for one mile of American railroad with only a 60 lbs. rail. That, however, is the cost in money only of two respective miles of English and American railroads; but, add the American engineers:—

"The first is a thoroughly first class road with anyle alones and dislates."

"The first is a thoroughly first-class read, with ample slopes and ditcles, eep ballast, a 70 lbs. rail, thoroughly fish-jointed, and the ties preserved to set fifteen years. The second, or American line, has scanty earthwork, ain ballast, a 60 lbs. rail, with open joints, and the ties destined to decay in our five to seven years."

The consequence of this serious difference in the quality of construction, arising out of the primary mistake of employing inferior engineering skill, is a much greater cost of maintenance of way in United States as compared with European railways.

A Great Granddaughter of Racine is still living it seems. She was in very humble circumstances, and at one time appeared likely to pass her days in a factory. The Society of Dramatic Authors has, however, come to her aid, and placed her in a convent.

The Persian Government has sent an order to Belgium for 20,000 muskets.
2,000 rifles of the model approved by the French Minister of War have been likewise ordered in Paris by the Persian Government.

A Member of the United States Congress has moved a resolution thanking Captain Samuel Reid, for having designed and formed the present flag of the United States.

thanking Captain Samuel Reid, for having designed and formed the present flag of the United States.

The Emperor's Horry.—A few days ago the Emperor was, it seems, closeted with a military engineer of high standing for an usually long period. A discussion upon some contemplated improvement in the manufacture of weapons of war was the subject of conversation. At its termination the engineer quitted the imperial cabinet, and found in the ante-chamber M. Fould. "Why!" exclaimed the Minister in a great pet, "what a time you have been with his Majesty: I've been waiting for you to come out full two hours. "Que voulez-vous!" replied the other; his Majesty has been upon his cannons, and when this is the case he never knows when to get off." This explanation is said to have clicited a shrug from the gentleman to whom it was addressed, and the remark, "Oh! he's always on his cannons."

An Incident of the Ferner War on the Karyles.—Walmsley, in his "Algeria," states that, in one of the French onslaughts, a Zouave dashed an earthen jar to pieces with the butt end of his musket, thinking that it contained food, and a child rolled out. He fastened it on his back with his turban, and dashed on in search of more plunder with his commandes. At the end of the day he was found lying on the ground dead. A bullet had passed through his head, but the poor baby was unharmed and fast asleep.

Constitution of the Victoria Assembly.—Of the 60 members who

Constitution of the Victorial Assembly.—Of the 60 members who form the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, 20 are described as gentlemen, 10 merchants, 5 barristers, 4 solicitors 3 squatters, 2 auctioneers, 2 surveyers, 2 physicians, 2 farmers, 1 editor, 1 wine merchant, 1 attorney general, 1 president of the Board of Work, 1 Postmaster-General, 1 Treasurer, 1 Solicitor-General, 1 Chief Secretary, 1 newspaper proprietor, and 1 music-seller. The Speaker is described as a gentleman, and the Chairman of Committees as a barrister.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ PROJECT CRITICISED.

the kinds of the holder, and the sources of revenue. He is sceptical towns producing any profit, and as for the lands, he shows that the richest and most fertile part of France, it is difficult to rethan 120f, the hectare, not half what the company estipaid for model farms in the Arabian deserts. The revenue appears not inappropriately to be a myth. As to 3,000,000 ing passing annually through the canal, M. de Coninck says and to learn where M. de Lasseps dizcovered that 6,000,000 g double the Cape of Good Hop cand Cape Horn every year; ires to be informed how ships, whose course would lead them form, can be relied upon to pass through the Sucz Canal, M. Felix Belly has proposed his Nicaragua water-way, so states that the saving which passing through the canal and be 32f, a ton, from which the toll, including anchor dues, a subtracted, leaving 21f; but as this includes a presumed

ey no mays, but for a stip of 500 tons it would cost 5,300 francs, and is would, consequently, orefer being the extra time at sea to paying ma, which is at the rate of 11,000 francs a month, most amusing part of the discussion is that M. de Coninck shows any merchandise to be imported via Suez the whole of the French house system must be changed, for it imposes a differential duty in favour of the ocean route. Thus, the duty on cotton imported cape of Good Hope is 72f, the ton, against 14lf, the ton if imported other channel from non-European localities. On coffee the differainst the Suez route is as 846f the ton is to 1,026f; on indigo as 60f. Of, the 100 kilogrammes. So that, in order to save 12f, a ton, and mg the Government fixed a medium duty, merchants who imported a would have to pay on cotton 36f, on coffee 90f, and on indigo 420f, ore than those who imported by the Cape of Good Hope, ource of revenue M. de Lesseps points out—"The current established action of the locks will draw in a multitude of fish (gudgeons, probath from the Red Sea and the Mediterranean." this estimate, M. de Coninek ceases to treat the canal scheme seri-He considers it as an Oriental allegory, and says that it is because to fish, proceeding not only from the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, from the mouth of the Seine, are drawn in by the action of locks, raises his voice of warning, and cries aloud—"Take care, little do not get in, you will be caught; for it is on you, little fishes, that pend to furnish large revenues!"

rear Not stated to get in, you will be caught; for it is on you, little fishes, that to furnish large revenues!"

The standard of Prissia.—The "Times" Berlin corresses the following particulars of the military forces of Frussia; sin army consists of three portions—the standing army, the and the Landsturm. The standing army is composed of four f guards, of three battalions; one regiment of guards, of two thirty-two regiments of infantry, of three battalions; eight infantry, of two battalions; amounting altogether to 126,000 cavalry, artillery, engineers, and Chasseurs number 54,000; th, 180,000. The Landwehr consists of the Landwehr of the first includes all the serviceable men from 25 to 32, and the Landsecond levée, composed of all the fighting men between 32 and 40, arm is composed of all men capable of bearing arms from 17 to neither in the standing army nor in the Landwehr. The Landsecond levée, composed of all received as well as at home, but only fit army. The Landsturm is not required to cross the frontier."

SITY OF A MEXICAN PRESIDENT.—The Mexican correspondent in Francisco Bulletin' says:—"A very laughable circumstance re on Independence Day, which will give you some idea of the ling of the present President of Mexico, Don Felix Zuloaga, ion had marched into the Alemeda, and the President and his alt taken seats under a canopy arranged for their reception, on walked up and threw a pack of cards in Suloaga's face! This cereated a titter, great even among the members of the Cabinet, them, as well as the spectators, had played at the same table up had acted as a croupier in former times. Zuloago tried to elf, but it was 'no go.' Different assertions were at once made use of this act. Some said the person who threw the cards had at play while Zuloago was dealing the cards; others, that it folke to remind him of old times. The best remarks I have heard they are made to the impose of the same services of the cards of the circum-ressed dishelief. Her informant urged veracity; but the old on polite.' Her info

IRELAND

brush, about a fost and a quarter long, which he had been using. He next neide a goetly long pole by splicing together the handles of some sweeping leads to the beautiful of the pole by splicing together the handles of some sweeping leads to the leads of the beautiful of the last and from caking, and by means of this he succeeded in inserting the hand-brush crosswine, inside the lars of an upper ediswindow. The shrets served as a means of drawing himself up; and he thus succeeded in getting on to the wall of a sundly and, from whene he sermibled to the roof. Between this and the outer wall of the pail was an insulating passage, over eight feet wide, the outer wall itself being between thirty and forty feet high, and Johnson must have sprung across this passage, alighting on the wall, from whence he let himself down by some means, or else have cleared the passage and wall both at a jump. In either case the feat was most astonishing. That such was the way in which he got out their seems no doubt, for some of the slattes were found displaced on the roof where he had stood, and the marks of his feet were found deeply indented in a bed of clay, close under the juil wall.

REMARKABE DISCOVERY.—A fine little girl, named Mary Guttland, the daughter of a poor man residing at Glasmevin, went on Thursday week to fich some water from the Royal Canal. She did not return. The canal was draged, and the body of a gentleman was brought to the surface. Around the neek of the body a red slik handkerchief was knotted by one of its cuts, while to the other end was attached a piece of brass belonging to a force-pump, and weighing 20th. The deceased has been identified as a young man respectably connected, who disappeared some weeks since. There is no doubt that he committed suicide. The body of the little girl, Mary Cartland, was afterwards taken out of the canal.

A Nex for the Lawyeas—"Saunders's Newsletter" has the following paragraph:—"After hearing a tedious will case on Saturday, Master Litton convulsed the gentlemen of the lo

on an early day."

The Munder of Mr. Ely.—A young man, about twenty-five years of age, has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Ely. Three pistols (two of which were loaded) and a bowie-knife, were

A Paiest Fined for Assault.—The Rev. G. O'Sullivan, parish priest of Killovglin, marked his sense of the disgrace which had fallen on a young woman in his parish, by beating her in the streets with a horsewhip, and tearing her shawl to pieces. He admitted to the magistrates (before whom he was summoned) that he "tore it across and tore it again." The reverend gentleman was fined £5.

rend gentleman was fixed £5.

Almana of the Proprietor of Nugeri's Almanac.—Mr. Nugerit, the proprietor of the prophetic almanac from which we made some exemplary extracts a few weeks since, has been arrested, and will be tried for inciting her Majesty's subjects to sedition. Several other persons have been arrested for complicity in the Phonix Club seditions.

SCOTLAND.

THE WESTERN BANK.—One of the shareholders of the Western Bank of sectiand resisted the recent call made by the liquidators, and raised the question of his legal liability. He had purchased the shares a few weeks actor the bank stopped. His pleas were that by the loss of twenty-five ser cent, of capital before he purchased his shares, the company was ipso acto dissolved and non-existent; that he was induced to buy the shares by raudulent representations, and that therefore the company cannot take divantage of the fraud. Lord Ordinary Kinloch has decided that these cleas are not sound, and that whatever other remedy he may have he is not intitled to resist the call.

THE PROVINCES.

REFORM MEETING AT SHEFFIELD.—An important Reform meeting has been held at Sheffield, the ballot being the principal topic discussed. Mr. Whitehurst attended on behalf of the Ballot Society, and Mr. Miles, a gentleman from America, bore testimony to the efficient working of the ballot in that country.

dlot in that country.

STARVING LUNATICS.—Case, an attendant in the lunatic ward at the Bath STARVING DENATICS.—Case, an attendant in the minute said at the band Workhouse, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, for appropriating food intended for the lunatics, whom he stinted; Keats, a receiver of the stolen victuals, got twelve months' im-

stinted; Keats, a receiver of the stolen victuals, got twelve months' imprisonment.

Mr. Adderley on Education.—The anniversary festival of the Saltley Library and Museum was celebrated on Thursday week. After dinner Mr. Adderley, the founder of the institution, delivered a lecture on Education; in the course of which he said—"There are three classes of poor children in whose education the state may safely and legitimately, and ought to interfere: firstly the children of the industrious working class; secondly, pauper children, who are absolutely destitute, who are practically parentless and cast upon the tutchage of others; and thirdly, the children of parents who could educate them but wont, and who were cast upon the world to become criminals and utterly abandoned. To the first of these classes the State stands in a paternal relation, and is bound to help them. The other classes it is most necessary and essential the State should aid, because it must support them as thieves unless it educates them and makes honest, industrious citizens of them, and of use to the country. He thought there could be no doubt on this point as a question of cheapness and policy. The voluntary supply has not been sufficient for the demand, and the State must come in aid. But Government must confine itself to elementary education, and not make the mistake of trying to combine with it the industrial element."

Fatal Colliery Accident.—Last week, owing to some failure in the bell

ustrial element."

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Last week, owing to some failure in the bell pparatus, at Agecroft Colliery, Pendlebury, the cage, with seven men in t, was violently hoisted, and struck the beam at the top of the shaft. The pire-rope snapped, and the unfortunatemen were precipitated to the bottom f the pit, a depth of between two and three hundred yards, and killed.

of the pit, a depth of between two and three hundred yards, and killed.

A New Pulptt Phenomenon.—On New-year's eve a vast crowd of persons congregated in and about the Methodist Chapel, in Bronwylfa Square, St. Asaph, to hear the oratory of a youth named Williams, about thirteen years of age, son of a porter on the Chester and Holyhead railway, who was accidently killed at Holyhead. The boy has followed this titinerant profession about five years, and is said to be gradually improving in matter and delivery. The "North Wales Chronicle," says:—"He certainly speaks the Welsh language plainly and properly, though in his discourses many grammatical errors interpose, and he has no regard to punctuation. He endeavoured to show that he had received the gift of inspiration, and was impelled to impart it to the younger branches of the community. He traced the birth and finding of Moses, from whom the Messiah was to spring, as typical of the change from law to Christianity. His style was quite novel, and he was listened to with deep attention. It was all in the Welsh vernacular."

A CHANCERY VICTIM.—At the Leicester quarter sessions recently, the

typical of the change from law to Christianity. His style was quite novel, and he was listened to with deep attention. It was all in the Welsh vernacular."

A CHANCERY VICTIM.—At the Leicester quarter sessions recently, the report of the visiting justices referred to a most extraordinary case, in which a poor woman, who had been engaged in a Chancery suit, was the victim. She was advanced in years, a widow, having children and grandchildren. She was sent to prison for not obeying an order of the Court of Chancery, directing her to deposit in court certain title deeds and other documents for the inspection of the attorney on the other side. When she received a paper directing her to leave the documents with the clerk of records, she thought all that was necessary was to tell the person bringing the order that she had none of them, as they were all with her attorney. A few days after this the poor creature was taken into custody; and, as there happened to be no other female prisoners in the debtors' ward of Leicester jail, she was of necessity placed in solitary confinement. The deputy clerk states that the plaintiff's attorney knew perfectly well that the papers were not in the prisoner's possession; and appeals were made in vain to the prisoner's attorney to give up that something should be done for her release. August, September, and October passed away; and in November the plaintiff's attorney to give up the title-deeds, other papers, of no value, being left in his possession. But still the old woman remained in jail, "in such a state of mental anguish as was pitiable to witness." In December the visiting magistrates took the matter up, and placed it in the hands of the deputy clerk of the peace. He firmly beheves "that a little longer imprisonment would have sent her to the lunatic asylum." The plaintiff's attorney now denied responsibility in the case; he knew the other attorney had the papers, and it was his fault that the poor woman had been kept in jail a day. The prisoner's attorney professed to have gi

Ms. Meals at Bannury.—Mr. Elward Miall is assiduously paying court to the electors of Banbury. He made a speech to them on Thursday, giving a pretty full explanation of his views on the reform of Parliament.

The Attorney-General and the Borough of Sudmury.—The Town Council of the borough of Sudmury are making an effort to have the franchise restored to the borough, which, it will be remombered, was deprived of its representatives on the ground of corrupt practices in 1843. The petition has been forwarded to the Attorney-General for presentation to the House of Commons; and Sir Fizaro Kelly, in acknowledging its receipt, writes to the Town Clerk;—"I have received your petition, which Captain Lumbert had previously mentioned to me and recommended to my attention, as taking a deep interest in its success. You may rest assured that I shall take an early opportunity of presenting it to the House of Commons; and it shall not be my fault if its prayer be not, in some effectual way or other, compiled with."

FRIGHTELL ACCIDENT IN LIVERPOOL—On Tuesday, while some improvements were being made at the shop of Mr. Lewis, a draper of St. George's Street, Liverpool, a portion of the primises fell in. Fifteen assistants and several customers were in the shop at the time of the acade at. A number of persons are injured, one supposed to be buried beneath the rums, and two of the customers (females) were killed on the spot. Three workmen were severely injured.

were severely injured.

The Marchioness of Wesiminster, accompanied by her daughter, was driving through Chester, when the venicle, a pony pheton, separated into two parts, quietly depositing the Marchioness and Lady Theodora on the ground, while the horse started oil with the "dickey," on which two servants were seated. The accident occurred through sheer decay of the carriage.

with each other, and the appearance of the White Lady are connected with each other, and there are many who feel uneasy as to what may happen. A lady of honour of the Princess Fr-derick Charles, and Mille, doe list, sister of the former, are said to have been the first who saw the apparition. An inquiry has been set on foot to discover the person who, for a stupid joke, must have given rise to the report, by assuming the costume of the White Lady.

Chirots FACT as no THE PRICE OF CORN.—Mr. C. Wren Hoskyns writes to the "Times"—"For no less a period than thirty-two years—ever since 182—the prize of wheat in this country has moved in quadrennial periods—four years up and four years down—with a regularity so steady and invariable that it is difficult to cast one's eyes over the scale of "annual which the first quadrennial period, the prize of wheat one from 1812. In the first quadrennial period, the prizes of wheat one from 1812 to 1814, however, and omitting fractional figures, it is as follows—Briefly told, however, and omitting fractional figures, it is as follows—Briefly told, however, and omitting fractional figures, it is as follows—Briefly told, however, and omitting fractional figures, it is as follows—Briefly told, however, and omitting fractional figures, it is as follows—Briefly told, however, and omitting fractional figures, it is as follows—Briefly told, however, and on the start of the figure for figure for the figure for figure for figure for the figure f

towed the Trusty to Chatham. The whole the old the African and Adder tance before and abaft the target is started in every direction.

THE CANADIAN MINISTERS ON TRIAL.—A remarkable and highly-interesting trial has taken place in Canada, the defendants being Ministers of the Crown. Two sessions ago a provincial statute was passed "to provide for the better independence of Parliament," which enacts that, if a Minister resigns office and within one month accepts another, "he shall not thereby vacate his scat." When the Macdonald Cabinet lately resigned, in consequence of an alverse vote on the seat of Government question, Mr. Brown and Mr. Dorion formed an Administration which lasted two days, and Mr. Macdonald, with most of his former colleagues, was restored to power, the Government with the could not justifiably adopt the extreme measure of dissolving Parliament. The members of the Cartier-Macdonald Cabinet, to avoid an appeal to their constituents, exchanged offices, and each, after holding a new office for a day, returned to his former position in the Government. By their political opponents this was regarded as a most discreditable manceuvre, and consequently several separate actions for penalties were brought against the Ministers who had not vacated their seats. These actions have now been decided by the Canadian Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the learned judges have unanimously held that "the accused parties had kept strictly within the letter of the law, and were, therefore, not liable to any penalty for its infraction." The Cinief-Justice of the Queen's Bench, Sir John Beverley Robinson; the Chief-Justice of the Gueen's Bench, Sir John Beverley Robinson; the Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and the statute, which declared that "any person holding any of the offices named might resign his office, and if he did so within one month he should not thereby vacate his seat." The judgment has not satisfied the prosecuting parties, and they talk of appealing against it to the Judicial Committee

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JACOB.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JACOB.

The Indian almy has just lost a general, and the Indian service a hero. Brigadier John Jacob, the renowned commander of the Scinde Horse, has fallen a victim to fever. The professional distinctions of this able soldier were in themselves considerable, for, though he was comparatively young, and had never directed regular operations on an extensive scale, he had taken notable part in eventful campaigns, and had fought in great battles with memorable valour. His chief reputation, however, was earned in a more extraordinary capacity. He was endowed in an uncommon degree with those personal gifts which enable one man to exercise an ascendancy over thousands, and which, in all situations and all ages of the world, have constituted the material of heroes. With the single exception of Sir James Outram, he represented perhaps more vividly than any living soldier that natural and inherent superiority of power which, when expressed in the race instead of the individual, gives Englishmen the dominion over India. He never enjoyed any independent command of importance; indeed, his rank, which was brevet rank, would scarcely have qualified him for such position; but the vast extent of our Indian Empire yields unbounded fields of operation even for regimental officers, and in one of these Col. Jacob found opportunities for distinction which will long survive in Indian story.

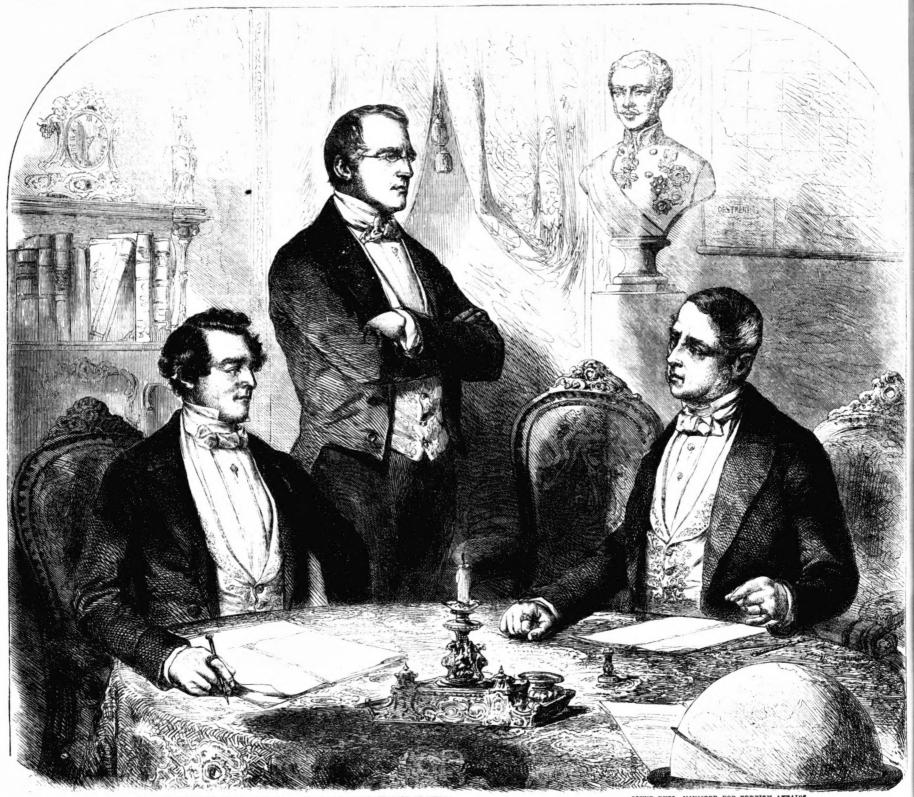
It is a noticeable, though by no means a singular circumstance, that this famous cavalry officer was not originally connected with that arm of the service. Like many, or indeed most, of our best Indian soldiers, who pass from the regular to the irregular branches of the army, he took to cavalry duty because that was the duty for which the irregular levies were best fitted. His first appointment was to the Bombay Artillery, which he entered in 1827, and with this corps, composed not of natives, but of Europeans, he passed his first seven years of service. At the expiration of this period he was intrusted with a small detached com



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JACOB.

In the year 1839, just at the time when all Northwestern India was in a ferment, it was determined to raise some squadrons of irregular horse for service in those parts, and the idea had been so far developed that some 500 swarthy cavaliers stood enrolled in 1841 as the Scinde Horse. At this period, however, it was resolved that the regiment should be augmented; and Colonel Outram, with a sympathetic perception of Jacob's abilities, selected the young artillery lieutenant for the chief command. The campaigns and conquest of Scinde, which presently ensued, offered, of course, the most admirable opportunities for further distinction; and on the field of Meeanee Jacob's Horse and Jacob himself established a name which was never afterwards sullied or obscured. At Hyderabad and Shahdadpoor they behaved with equal gallantry. At the latter place, Captain Jacob, with a force of about 800 men of all arms, attacked the army of Shar Mahomed, consisting of from 8,000 to 10,000 men, and utterly defeated and dispersed it.

After Scinde had been annexed to the British territories it became necessary to protect it as a frontier province with efficient and organised garrisons, and in these duties a prominent part was assigned to the Scinde Horse. Owing portly to the anomalous character of the territorial government, and partly (no doubt) to the confidence reposed in Jacob's personal abilities, the Scinde Horse were left almost entirely to themselves, and the regiment was constituted and commanded as its colonel thought proper, without much interference from other authorities. The results soon became most remarkable. From a few troops the force was gradually expanded till it included two strong regiments, and mustered 1,600 of the best horsemen in India. To these soldiers was entrusted, for leagues together, the patrol of the frontier, and, though they were thus divided into inconsiderable detachments, sometimes of less than fifty men each, their vigilance, fidelity, and intelligence, were such as to insure the perfect protectio



HERR VON BRUCK, FINANCE MINISTER

COUNT BUOL, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

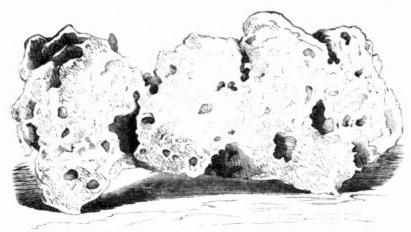
THE AUSTRIAN MINISTERS.

of Asiatics developed and encouraged in our service—the very prejudices of their birth surrendered in the confidence of their hearts—and all this performed by the personal ascendancy of an Englishman. What could we want more, or how could we ever do better? This, in fact, was the ground on which Jacob took his stand. By his precepts no less than his example he laboured to enforce upon our Indian Administration that Asiatics, so far from resenting such ascendancy, desired nothing better than to profit by it. All they wanted was to obey, provided only that their obedience was challenged by one clearly competent to demand it. Availy ourselves, said he, of the advantage which nature gives you. Send good Europeans to India, and sift them well when they get there. Place no man in command gainess he is qualified to impress and govern by proofs of personal excellence, and, when you have got such a man, leave those whom he is to govern with no idea of any authority but his. Instead of teaching natives to look up to some central and remote jurisdiction, give them their plain and visible lord in their commanding officer, and in him only. Instead of diluting the magical influence of race by multiplying European officers, and thus exhibiting inferior specimens of the dominant class, concentrate power and effect by making these rulers rare and absolute. Facilitate their work by giving them every species of personal authority under definite instructions; teach the native soldier to look up to a man ever present with him, in whom he can recognise a natural expression of that Government which otherwise he can only dimly understand, and then you may save nine-tenths of your officers and rely implicitly upon the devotion of your troops.

These opinions, to which we have here given a general expression, tolonel Jacob promulgated not only after the recent mutinies, in which ediscerned a confirmation of his views, but long before those fearly convulsions were ever anticipated. In 1851, he published some "Remarks on the Bengal Army,"

the East.

We must not pass over the efforts which Brigadier Jacob made to improve the equipment of the Indian army. He spent much time and money in various experiments, and is said to have expended powder and lead by the ton in testing the value of various kinds of rifled fire-



THE "WELCOME" GOLD NUGGET, WEIGHING 2,217 OUNCES

arms. He succeeded at last in perfecting a description of rifle and rifle-bullet, which appears to be as much superior to the Minié, in range and efficiency, as that weapon is to the old musket; his percussion rifle-shells form a new feature in modern warfare, since they have been proved effective at the distance of upwards of a mile.

Brigadier-General Jacob died at the age of forty-six, or more nearly forty-seven. He was born at Woolavington, near Bridgewater, in January, 1812; and was educated by his father, the Rev. S. Jacob, up to the period when he entered the college at Addiscomb. In the earlier part of his career in India, he was noted as a sportsman, and a dashing, skilful rider. In person General Jacob was rather above the middle statue, spare and muscular.

It will be seen that we have sometimes styled Jacob colonel, sometimes brigadier-general. In the year 1857 he was appointed aide-decamp to her Majesty, with the rank of colonel in the army. Previous to this, he had accompanied the expedition to Persia, as commander of the Cavalry Division, with the rank of brigadier-general. On the termination of hostilities, he remained with a part of the army at Bushire, after the departure of General Sir James Outram. When Bushire was finally evacuated, Jacob embarked for India, resumed his old post, and died at Jacobabad, on the 5th of December.

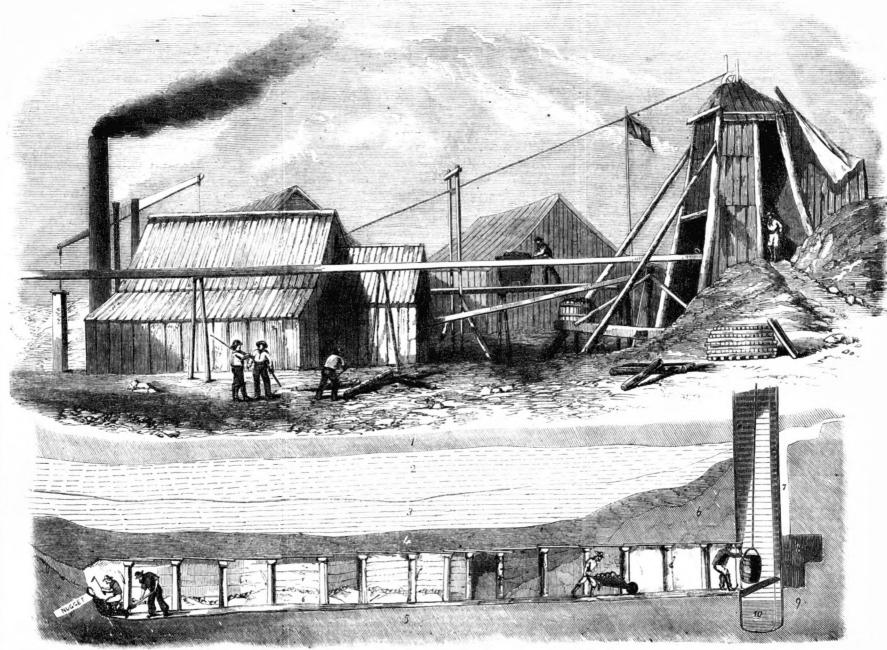
### THE AUSTRIAN MINISTERS.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTERS.

At this moment the Austrian Government have to play a leading and responsible part in the politics of Europe. Upon the course they may pursue with regard to Servia and Italy, and to the threatening attitude of France and Sardinia, greatly depends the peace of all Europe; and every telegram from Vienna is watched with nervous interest. This Government of Austria, on which so much depends, is mainly seated in three heads, which we engrave on the preceding page.

Count Buol-Schauenstein, Chief Minister of Austria, with the titles of Minister of the Imperial House, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers. was born in 1797. Count Buol, whose name has become familiar in England through his participation in the negociations connected with the affairs of the East, is the son of

an Austrian diplomatist, who filled some important posts before the dissolution of the German Empire, and was subsequently plenipotentiary of Austria at the Frankfort Diet. He was subsequently Austrian Minister in Switzerland, in which country, in the canton of the Grisons, Count Buol was born. The present minister represented his sovereign at the court of Turin in 1847, during the revival of the national feeling which led to the Italian war of 1848. He had not long been Ambassador at the court of St. James's, when, in April, 1852, he was summoned in haste to Vienna, upon the sudden death of Prince Schwartzenberg, and at once appointed to the offices which he at present holds. Although M. de Buol is not, like his distinguished colleagues, Dr. Alexander Bach and Baron Bruck, one of those new men by whom Prince Schwartzenberg sought to regenerate the Austrian monarchy, he is believed to inherit the views of that able minister, by whom he was also often recommended to his sovereign. The internal policy of M. de Buol has been to cultivate the good will of the middle classes by administrative reforms; to keep in check the influence and abate the power of the aristocracy; to centralise the administration of the extensive and heterogeneous monarchy; and during the dangers of this transitional state, to rely on an army raised to unusual strength. The foreign policy of Count Buol has been directed to the emancipation of his country from the tutelage of the Czar, the substitution of Austria for Russia as protector of Moldo-Wallachia, and to securing the freedom of the marigation of the Danube, on which depends the extension of German commerce in the East. In April, 1854, the head of the Austrian Cabinet signed a protocol pledging the four great Powers of Europe to procure the evacuation of the principalities of the Danube which Russia had invaded, and to maintain the territorial entirety of Turkey. A powerful military demonstration by Austria caused the Czar to announce, a few months later, that he withdrew his troops fr



THE RED HILL MINING COMPANY'S CLAIM, BAKERY HILL, BALLARAT.

its affairs. The skill with which he accomplished this task so increased his reputation, that when, in 1830, he came forward with a plan of fusing all the small Maritime Assurance Societies of Trieste, and consolidating them into one powerful association, he found the commercial community prepared to receive his proposition with a prodiness that revealed the extent of the reputation which, in a short time, he had acquired. In 1833 he saw his scheme in operation. This important association, which was first announced as the Trieste Lloyds, but has long been known as the Austrian Lloyds, originally contined itself to the business of maritime insurance, like our own great society of underwivers, from which it berrowed its name. At the end of the year 1846, even before Bruck resistend the active direction of the Lloyds, the company had a capital of 2,000,000 florins, and a surplus income, available for dividends, of 198,000 florins. It has contributed immensely to augment Austrian influence in the East; it has tribled the population of Trieste, and caused it to become an important centre of Mediterranean trade; it has made possible the existence of an Austrian navy; and it has done this, doubtless under the smile, but without the aid of a government. The year 1848 saw Bruck called to a new and more prominent scene of activity. The grave occurrences which at that period shook the foundations of every state in Germany are well known. The Vienna cabinet saw that it was necessary to introduce new, courageous, and practical men to the service of the state, and as such Bruck, who, in his character of member of the Bourse Committee, had long been in intercourse with the Government, was recognised and employed. He was nominated Minister of Trade, and a member of the Committee for elaborating the Austrian Constitution of March, 1849, since abandoned. The Committee had scarcesy completed its work, when Bruck was selected to negotate with Sardinia. He concluded such a peace as Sardinia could observe without degradation; and he

Baumgarten.

Dr. Alexayder Bach, Minister of the Interior, is, like Baron Bruck one of those "new men" who were introduced into the Government of the Emperor Francis-Joseph by Prince Schwartzenberg; and in concert with Baron Bruck he has carried out a series of fiscal and commercial reforms, which have made him very popular among the middle classes. He is regarded with great confidence in Austria. We have to add that these particulars are gathered from "Men of the Time."

MINING IN AUSTRALIA. THE illustrations we this week publish will create a revolution in the minds of many of our readers, whose preconceived notions of gold-seeking in Australia may have been associated with those simple machines, a pick, a pun, and a cradle. Mr. Kelly says, in his "Life in Victoria":—"Coming in amongst the diggers, nothing could possibly be more unlike in external appearance than that of the Californian and the Ballaratian. There was an air of comely chivalry about the former Wichoras".—"Coming in amonged the diagons, nothing could possibly he more unifies in external appearance than that of the Californian and the Ballaratian. There was a air of could ghivalry about the former, hearded like a parel, with his steeple-crowned sombrero, and his wide coloured flarmed shirk, girthed in above the higs with a red sash, that was stuck round with knives, daggers, and revolvers; while the latter, in the commonpiace garb of an ordinary navvic, without any more streamly accurate notion of digorance, above and below ground, by night and by day, in a panophy of mud, as fifther tools, only the part of the red of the reality, and, as I stood on the platform, and peered down the clean, straight, dry shafts, rounded and perpendicular as the tunnel of a steamer, I almost fancied that Victorian digging was a special trade, clean, straight, dry shafts, rounded and perpendicular as the tunnel of a steamer, I almost fancied that Victorian digging was a special trade, of the reality, and, as I stood on the platform, and peered down the state was no field of the anateur or 'precise degrees.' Mr. Kelly than 1978 a description. I was was belief of the manufacture of precise degrees.' Mr. Kelly than 1978 a description of the was a description of the state of the precise of the reality, and a set of the reality, and a stood with the state of the reality of of the reality

a difficulty of respiration; but as it increases, the candle is only saved from extinguishment by being held—strange as it may seem—in nearly an inverted position, when the circumambient air commences spitting, almost like damp powder, and the lungs are affected precisely as they would be after a long and sharp race."

It was in a mine of this description, at the Bakery Hill, Ballarat, that the largest nugget yet found was turned up by the fortunate diggers. Our engraving is from a drawing forwarded to us from Australia, and gives a faithful illustration of the "Red Hill Mining Company's Claim," with a sectional view, showing the spot where the auriferous mass, weighing 2,217 ozs. was found. The numbers indicate the strata through which the shaft is sunk. They are as follows:—1, clay; 2, drift; 3, alluvial deposits; 4, blick clay; 5, red rock; 6, line of reefs or red rock; 7, shaft 180 feet deep; 8, old drive; 9, rock; 10, well.

### SHOCKING MURDER IN DUBLIN.

SHOCKING MURDER IN DUBLIN.

A MURDER arising from some domestic quarrel (a comparatively rare crime in Ireland), has occurred in Dublin. The reports in the Dublin papers are very confused and imperfect. The person murdered was a woman named Margaret Black, aged forty, who is a house painter. They lived in Dean-street, in the Liberty. It appears that the decreased had been married to Thomas Black, aged forty, who is a house painter. They lived in Dean-street, in the Liberty. It appears that the decreased had been married to Thomas Black for a period of eleven years, during which time he had quarrelled with her frequently when tipsy, as he was somewhat jealous, but, when sober, was kind and affectionate. About eight o'clock on Saturday night last he went home as usual, and, shortly afterwards, took out the deceased on a car. They made some purchases, drank "rather freely." at a public house, and returned home at bout nine o'clock. About eleven o'clock, a sister of the deceased, a Mrs. Quinn, who lived on the same landing as the Blacks, came home. When she entered her own room she found the son of the deceased, a lad about nine years old, in her room. He said he was turned out of his mother's room by his father, who threatened to kill him if he attempted to return. Mrs. Quin asked no more questions, lest she should raise a disturbance; but before going to bed, she went into her sister's room, and there she saw Thomas Black standing by the bed-side, having only his shirt on, and his wife, with some of her clothes removed, lying on the bed. She went over and laid her hand on the deceased, and observed that she was rather cold, but she says she did not suspect that anything was wrong. She returned to her own room, and kept the little boy with her all night. Next morning being Sunday, they remained in bed later than usual, and did not breakfast until about half-past ten o'clock. At eleven o'clock Mrs. Quin had occasion to go out, and she sent the child into his father's room to borrow for her a cloak. On going to the pariner's shop and got himself shaved, and while there coolly smoked his pipe and conversed most freely on different topics. He remarked to the barber, before getting shaved, that he had been in a house on the previous night where he had forgotten his coat, and that he went early to look for it, as he was afraid it might be gone, but that he was fortunate enough to get it. After leaving this shop he was observed to walk down New Row, and no more was heard of him till Tuesday morning, when he surrendered himself.

ANOTHER REFORM .- It is the intention of Sir John Pakington, in distri-ANOTHER REFORM.—It is the intention of Sir John Fashikon, in distributing to distinguished haval officers the few rewards of meritorious conduct which are at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty, to divide them as equally and fairly as possible among the most deserving officers; and not hereafter to give good service pensions to the superintendents of dock or victualling yards, or officers holding other profitable appointments, during the time of their holding such positions.

during the time of their holding such positions.

The Rev. Mr. Pugh and the St. Panchas Guardians.—The Rev. Thomas Pugh was lately dismissed from his office of chaplain to the St. Panchas workhouse for having refused to divulge the address of the late assistant surgeon, the same having been communicated to him in his capacity as a minister of religion, as a professional and privileged communication. He appended to the Poor Law Commissioners to institute an official inquiry into his conduct, and to reinstall him in his office. The Board of Guardians, however, deny the right of the Commissioners to interfere in the matter, as they are appointed under special Act of Parliament. The Board also denied, upon a recent occasion, the right of the Commissioners to send an auditor, but as the Commissioners insisted the Guardians gave way.

Public Drinking Fountains.—Marylebone has accorded by Guardians.

an auditor, but as the Commissioners insisted the Guardians gave way.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—Marylebone has accepted Mr. Gurney's
offer to endow the parish with twelve drinking fountains. They are to be
maintained in perpetuity at his cost, and lighted at the expense of the
parish. The first four will be set up in the Regent Circus, Oxford Sureet;
Edgeware Road, opposite Chapel Street; Marylebone Road, Trinity Churchand at the end of Upper Baker Street, opposite the Charence Gate.

The Bonnay Transform.—At the instance of Captain Flamank, of the
transport ship Bonnbay, which recently returned to Portsmouth in distress,
a court-martial has sat to inquire into certain charges against Captain
Steel, 17th Lancers, who was in military command of the troops on board.
The inquiry appears to have created quite a sensation among the men, who
addressed the Court in a memorial, which expresses in strong terms their
entire approbation of Captain Steel's conduct while in command of them
at sea.

### PROMISES OF THE NEXT SESSION.

PROMISES OF THE NEXT SESSION.

The notices of motion for next session include the usual "good intentions" of independent members.

Sir Arthur Elton will move a series of resolutions affirming that the house, considering the law of church rates to be productive of trequent strife and litigation, deems it advisable to prohibit the levying of church rates, and to confide the maintenance of the fabric of the church to the zeal and liberality of the clergy and laity, and that in order to afford every facility for the free exercise of that zeal and liberality, it is expedient that in every parish the incumbent and churchwardens shall form a corporation, with power, notwithstanding the mortmain laws, to hold property granted or bequeathed for the purpose of providing for the maintenance of the parish church. The hon, baronet will suggest that the authority of the present vestry in every parish, with reference to the parish church, shall be transferred to a new vestry to be termed the church vestry, the present vestry retaining its authority in secular maiters, and that churchwardens should be chosen exclusively from members of the church vestry.

ters, and that churchwardens should be chosen exclusively from members of the church vestry.

Mr. Wilson, the Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Palmerston's Administration, will move for a select committee to inquire into the state of the funded and unfunded debt, and of the public income and expenditure, with the view of devising the best means of discharging in times of peace the obligations contracted during times of war, and of securing the greatest economy, consistent with efficiency, in the public service.

Mr. Warren will submit resolutions expressive of the opinion of the House as to the principles on which the Queen's government in India should henceforth be conducted, with reference to the promotion of education and the adoption of such measures as could safely be brought into action with a view of extending Christianity.

Mr. H. Berkeley intends on an early day giving notice of a motion affirming the necessity of the ballot in the election of the members of Parliament.

affirming the necessity of the ballot in a bill to extend the corporation of London, with its ancient rights and privileges, to a radius of not less than two miles from St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Scholefield will move for a select committee to examine and report upon the accounts of the several departments of government for

Mr. Laurie will move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the corporation of London, with its ancient rights and privileges, to a radius of not less than two miles from St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Scholefield will move for a select committee to examine and report upon the accounts of the several departments of government for the preceding financial year.

Mr. Tite will move for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the laws relating to the care and treatment of lunatics, especially those so proved by inquisition.

Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest will move for a select committee to inquire into the present system of secondary punishments, and into the existing management of convict prisons, with a view to discover whether a more efficient system of punishment cannot be arrived at which shall be, at the same time, more deterrent to crime, more tremmatory in its operation, and more economical to the country, by utilising the labour of all prisoners undergoint sentences for serious offences.

Mr. John Fitzgerald will move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion.

Sir De Lacy Evans will draw the attention of the House to the report of the Royal Commission on the sale and purchase of commissions in the army, and will submit a resolution with a view to the abolition of that system. The gallant gentleman also purposes to call the attention of the House to the inexpediency of continuing the double system of administration at present existing in our South Atrican dependencies, the chief portion of the territory being administred by the Governor and Colonial Parliament, and the district of Kaffraria by the High Commissioner under direction exclusively of the Secretary of State, Mr. Thomas Duncombe will move for leave to bring in a bill to transfer the freehold of the parish church from the elergy to the representatives of the parish, in order to render the same available to the ratepayers generally.

Mr. Blake will move for a select committee t

Mr. Donald Nicoll will move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the drafts on the Bankers' Law Amendment Act, by repealing the

Warren will move for leave to bring in a bill to improve the adn of criminal justice in the courts of quarter sessions

# OPINIONS OF THE OXFORD MEMBERS.

OPINIONS OF THE OXFORD MEMBERS.

The annual feast of "the Druids" at Oxford gives the members for that city a limited opportunity of talking to the Druidical section of their constituents on public affairs—limited, because by the rules they are restricted to the "druidical circle." This year the dinner was given in the Town Hall; and the leading citizens of the city were present. Mr. Langston, as senior member, oratorically took the lead. Having contrasted our brighter commercial prospects with the gloomy outlook of 1857-58, he passed to the Reform question. He hinted at a £10 franchise in counties; the disfranchisement of small constituencies, and the enfranchisement of larger boroughs; and expressed disapproval of Lord John Russell's proposal to augment the constituencies of small boroughs by additions of country voters.

Mr. Cardwell was of opinion that we should no longer tells about Reform, without doing something satisfactory. No better time could be chosen for this work than the present time, when the country is not excited, nor indifferent, but prepared carefully and rationally to discuss and adopt honest and judicious proposals on the subject of Reform. Any measure to be useful must be comprehensive, and sincerely designed to benefit the community. One test of sincerity will be this are education and intelligence to be the ground of the franchise? A further test will be the re-distribution of seats. Mr. Cardwell was very guarded in his expressions, and only referred in very general terms to the details of any reform bill. Another topic he handled was our national defences.

"I have had the honour of heing associated with a number of distinction of the state of the control of the state." I have had the honour of heing associated with a number of distinction of the state.

national defences.

to the details of any reform bill. Another topic he handled was our national defences.

"I have had the honour of being associated with a number of distinguished men in a commission which has been sitting during the autumn for the purpose of investigating this subject. It has occupied a great deal of my time, and no subject has been more nearly pressed on my interest and attention. With regard to the foreign policy of this country, I would express what I think ought to be that policy. In ancient times the sword manufacturers of Spain were wont to engrave upon their sabres, 'Do not draw me without reason: do not sheath me without honour.' I participate not at all in any feelings of alarm, if feelings of alarm have been excited by any of the observations that have been made. I believe the strength of this country can scarcely be exaggerated; all that remains, I think, is that that strength should be judiciously and carefully employed. A child with a deadly instrument may overcome a glant who is careless of his fence. The great Lord Onatham delivered his opinion on what he called a magnanious fear,' which he said was the fear that the naval resources of this country should fall below and become inadequate to the demants and honour of the country. . . . I believe the world has never seen the speciale which England would exhibit if any nation in the world, presuming on our powerlessness, thought fit to venture to insult us."

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# ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

# MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

We suspect that both the friends and the enemies of these establishments were astonished, when they heard the other day that the very carliest of them all had saddled Lord Brougham with a debt of more than three thousand pounds. It was a curiously abrupt revolution of the completeness with which a scheme, ushered in amidst the highest hopes, may break down. Some thirty years ago, the education movement took a start which astonished England. These Institutes, the London University, and the others is constraints and the second in the others. astenished England. These Institutes, the London University, and the cheap journals, all rose about the same time. The "march of intellect" became our favourite watch-word; the "schoolmaster is abroad" was repeated from mouth to mouth; and the favourite motto for a pamphlet was "Knowledge is power." That an immense effect was produced on the country by the results of this zeal is unquestionable. But it is singular how much failure has attached to it, after all. It has once or twice come in our way to speak of the struggles of the books of Charles Knight; the returns of the "Atheneums," &c., throughout the country, indicate far too much "light reading:" and here we have the great founder of the movement—" creditor to the nation by education promoted largely, and debtor to some the nation by education promoted largely, and debtor to some-body in the cause three thousand five hundred pounds." That a man like Lord Brougham should be allowed to pay in such a cause would be shabby indeed: but assuming this to be impossible, it is worth while to inquire why Mechanics' Institutes in general do not succeed better.

The first thing one sees to be clear in the matter is, that they

fail as regards the class for whom they were designed. The kind of success they do meet, when successful is not among those who are called par excellence "working men." It is among those who are called par excellence "working men." It is among those who are of the same stock, so to speak, but of a variety of the stock—as clerks, apprentices, tradespeople—what social classifiers call the "lower middle class." There is something particularly disagreeable in the numerous subdivisions of modern life; but there they are, and they have their consequences. Let a man once take to a tail-coat (which is something answering, so to speak, to the coat of arms of other days), and by some withdragesigning, he hearing to display his solid is a something answering. ing, so to speak, to the coat of arms of other days), and by some subtle association, he begins to divide himself in sympathy from the fustian or flannel-jacketed man who is, after all, his cousin. This last—in whose position is something more favourable to independence than there is in the life of the other man—does not feel at home with him. They don't talk together, or read together; and so by degrees the working-men keep away, and give up the field. Of course, there are cases of working-men sticking to a place where there is a library, for the sake of the books. But this does not happen generally. The sturdy student of Newton's "Principia" is rare. Then, those who do attend take somehow to "light literature" only—a most delightful compound, answering to confectionery in the dining world, but not very wholesome to live upon. And so the "Institute" struggles on, unable to furnish high-cass culture by narrowness of means, and gradually perishing of inanition.

narrowness of means, and gradually perishing of inantion.

Except, then, as places of amusement and lounging, the "Institutes" threaten to disappear, and the era when "everybody is to read Bacon" seems hopelessly remote. What is strange, too, they have just shown a tendency the very opposite of that with which their founders established them, the tendency of last generation being utilitarian, and the kind of reading row professed being being utilitarian, and the kind of reading now preferred being ornamental and imaginative! Is this partly mere re-action, such as has been seen in so many departments of thought lately? or was there a fundamental error at first in the belief that educawas there a fundamental error at first in the belief that education would take a mighty development by any such means? We incline to attach some importance to both suppositions; nor have we seen suggested a feasible plan for putting the Institutes in a position to carry out their original design on any great scale. We can only regret their imperfect success, and hope that newer schemes, such as that of the Working-men's College, may be more fruitful, but a working-man's college demands a degree of private zeal, and we may add of social opportunity, not found very abundantly anywhere; and it will be long, indeed, before such establishments become numerous.

The result, on the whole, ought to stimulate our own class,

The result, on the whole, ought to stimulate our own class, the journalists, to a fuller sense of its responsibilities. If the drama is injured by light literature, so surely the Institutes must be by checked. be by cheapness of journals, for many prefer immensely a paper that they can buy to the opportunity of reading papers or even books in a general company. We are unwilling to magnify our cilice at anybody's expense, but if there be such a turn in the feeling of the country of the precent ing of the masses, we say unhesitatingly that it ought to be recognised. If journals are preferred by the people to lectures, and read-

ing at home to reading in a public room, the law ought to do noing at home to reading in a public room, the law ought to do nothing to make journals compulsorily dear. The failure of the Birkbeck is another reason for abolishing the Paper Duty. It is another reason for casting about in every way for the means of spreading the knowledge which people decline to take in the form offered by Mechanics' Institutes. After all, if Institutes fail, reading increases; men may decline to go and road in unsympathetic companies, and yet be anxious to read in their own place and way. On that ground the newspaper meets them, and has some claim on the consideration of those who are puzzled what to do when they hear of institutes failing. The way in this and in other difficulties is to make the best of a bad bargain; to recognise that this is only a failure in one direcbargain; to recognise that this is only a failure in one direc-tion, and that education is seeking its advancement in other

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

PARLIAMENT STANDS PROROGUED to the 3rd of February.

THE ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS FREDERICK-WILLIAM, is expected from day to day. The accoucheur of Queen Victoria and an English nurse re on their way to Berlin.

A WORKMAN IN THE DOWLAIS WORKS died last week from the effects of eing bitten by a cat in a rabid state. Six other persons were bitten by the prious animal, which has been destroyed.

BRITISH SUBJECTS resident or trading in the Russian Empire are now entitled to enjoy all the immunities which are granted to French, Greck, Belgian, and Dutch subjects. Sir W. M. E. MILLERE, BART., AND CAPTAIN MARKHAM sustained fractures of the ribs lately whilst out with the Bramham Moor Foxhounds.

Annie Fowler, Columbine at the Grecian Theatre, has died from the fect of burns; her clothes took fire during rehearsal.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has conferred a donation of six months on the force under Major-General Whitlock, in consideration ong, enduring, and important services rendered by that force.

A Servant Girl of Genoa, emulous of the fame of the maid (servant) of Bologna, who baptised young Mortara, committed the same offence upon a young Jew, Leone Levi. The parents of the child, however, prosecuted her, and she was sentenced to fifty scudi fine and six months' imprisonment.

A CROWD OF PROPLE were watching a detachment of militia marching, with band playing, through the streets of Carlisle, when a horse took fright and overturned the cart. A number of people were injured—some women and children very seriously.

nd children very seriously.

The Journal of the American and Foreign Christian Union states hat there are nearly four millions of Roman Catholics in the United States. Bishops, priests, and nuns are increasing in numbers, and cathodrals, hurches, nunneries, and Romish institutions are springing up all over the

AN OFFER HAS BEEN MADE MR. SPURGEON of £10,000 (dollars?) to preach our discourses in the spacious Music Hall of New York.

THE ALECTO, steam sloop, which has lately returned home from the West oastof Africa, has done well in prize-money. The able scamen will share t least £160 each, and the ordinary scamen about half that proportion, in ddition to the usual wages.

THE JEWS OF SYDNEY have resolved on an address to Baron Rothschild, orgratulating him on his election to a seat in the British Parliament.

MR. TENNYSON'S NEW PORM OF KING ARTHUR is shortly to be published y the executors of the late Mr. Moxon, it is said.

THE REV. CHARLES COLLINS, formerly of Exeter, who seeded nurch of Rome, has, from sober conviction, re-embraced the Pr

THE "DAILY News" hints that the Emperor's address to the Austrian mbassador was delivered with the object of enabling a near relative to 'pot" about £80,000 on the Bourse.

CAPTAIN SHEFHERD has been compelled to resign his seat in the Council f India, in consequence of ill-health.

Mr. Couch, of the Norfolk Circuit, is to succeed Mr. Serjeant Wells as the tecorder of Bedford.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN has conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece on the rince of Wales.

THE ENTERPRISE, one of the abandoned Arctic discovery ships, which was iven up to the British government and sent to Chatham, has been sent to heerness, to be used as a coal depot for the vessels of the steam reserve fleet t Chatham and Sheerness.

THE MILTON CLUB is a defunct institution; and has advertised its stock of wines for sale at high prices. It has failed, say the Unitarians, because they were excluded. Milton, according to his modern acquaintances, was an Unitarian.

THERE IS A REPORT that the Emperor Alexander will come to England on visit to the Queen in May—accompanied by the Empress Dowager.

THE "TIMES" announces on authority that public works in India will of be stopped on account of the financial deficit.

Mr. James Hutchinson, the chairman of the London Stock Exchange, as resigned, on the ground of ill-health.

A GROSS OUTRAGE was perpetrated on Mr. Strong, the chaplain of the British fleet channel mission, on Sunday, by the crew of the Walton, of Nova Scotia. They broke his hat, stunned him, and tried to throw him

verboard.

Mr. BOYLE, one of the defenders of Arrah, has received a Government rant of lands to the value of £1,000 per annum British, for life, free of all harge, with a reversion to the value of £500 per annum to his heirs; acompanied with a recognition of his "very valuable services" rendered in is fortified house at Arrah, in July, 1857.

THE REV. J. RICHARDSON, master of Appleby Grammar School, has translated the "Song of Solomon" into the Westmoreland dialect, for Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte. This song, in the dialects of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberiand, is now in the press, by order of the

THE PALACE OF TIPFOO SULTAN, at Seringapatam, is being elaborately e-mbellished. The natives have been allowed to exercise their own taste the work, and have chosen to represent on a large cartoon the defeat of the British forces under Colonel Baillie, by Tippoo Sultan.

A Young Man (says the "New Orleans Advocate") died of the colow fever, and being far away from his family, was followed to the grave y strangers. When the coffin was being finally closed, an old lady who good by, said, "Let me kiss him for his mother;" and she actually did so.

The French Government is about to send presents to the Emperor of apan; part of them will consist of 100 muskets of a beautiful model for is Majesty's body guard, two pieces of cannon, and some Gobelins

pestry. Madame Anna Bishop is now no longer Madame Anna Bishop, bi adame Schulze, having been recently united to an American gentleman

MR. RALPH EARLE, who has acted for several months as private secretary o Mr. Disraeli, is appointed, it is said, paid attaché at Constantinople. Mr. Aytton has also obtained promotion, and joins the embassy at Vienna, dr. Bonham, many years consul at Calais, is made consul at Naples, in place of the late Captain Gallwey.

The Government intend to transfer the library and museum at the East and House to the British Museum.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS, to be opened for the second season next month, will be held in the Gallery near the Haymarket Theatre.

Laby Susan Leslie Melville is appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to ter Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, in succession to Lady Anna Maria Dawson, who has resigned on account of the state of her health. Lady Anna Maria Dawson is appointed an extra Lady of the Bedchamber of her Royal Highness. a Dawson, who h Anna Maria Daw r Royal Highness.

MR. ERNEST JONES has brought an action for libel against Mr. G. W. M. eynolds. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., has been retained on behalf of Mr.

Jones.

An OLD LADY, seventy-three years of age, died suddenly in the pit of the Adelphi Theatre, last week, during the performance of the pantomime.

An ornamental piece of ordnance, cast in a composition of brass and amixture of some other more valuable metal, said to be gold, presented ome years ago to her Majesty by Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, and supposed to have been a wall piece at the entrance of the royal resience, has been transmitted from Woolwich to the royal armoury at Wind-armould a supposed to have been a wall piece at the entrance of the royal resience, has been transmitted from Woolwich to the royal armoury at Wind-armould be supposed to have been a wall piece at the entrance of the royal resience.

THE MODERN REBECCA.

THE MODERN REBECCA.

The populations of Algeria are more various, perhaps, than in any other region of the earth; and, at the same time, they are very distinct. Thus it is that the modern Rebecca draws water for admiring Spaniards, for Italians, for Germans, Swiss, Portuguese, French, Anglos Maltese. After the French, of whom there are eighty thousand in Algeria (but then the army counts), the most numerous population is the Spanish. There are between thirty and torty thousand of them—from the Balcaric isles chiefly, says Madame Bodiehon's "Guide-book," with eight or nine thousand Italians, seven or eight thousand Germans, about two thousand Swiss, eight thousand Maltese, and a sprinkling of emigrants from Portugal. The native population numbers about 2,500,000, half Kabyles, half Moors and Arabs.

population numbers about 2,500,000, half Kabyles, half Moors and Arabs.

As a consequence, nowhere in the world, be it Malta, Gibraltar, Venice. Athens, Corfu, Constantinople, is the contrast so frequent between European manners and primitive and Eastern life as in Algiers. Here are mosques and theatres, palm-groves and billiard-rooms, mementoes of the Palais Royal, and monuments of the Jugurthine war; old colonnades, old temples, and modern gas; Arab camel drivers and French postilions, Moorish maidens and Parisian modistes, Roman conduits and Zouave cantonments, the old Mahometan indigine and the Spanish immigrant—all these things and persons jostling one another without limit and without confusion.

The Moors are, of course, the characteristic race. They left the mark of refinement and luxury on the shores of Spain; and here, also, are they first in arts and manufactures, revelling, as they always did, in the forms of beauty and the luxuries of art. It is difficult to speak of their origin. We know that they are descended from Greeks, Spaniards, Italians, French, and even Germans, who have intermarried with Moors; so that, except in a few families whose genealogical tree is very long and very correct, the true type of the Moorish race is hardly ever seen.

But the Moor of Alview is of an immering necessary. His convention.

with Moors; so that, except in a few families whose genealogical tree is very long and very correct, the true type of the Moorish race is hardly ever seen.

But the Moor of Algiers is of an imposing presence. His occupation (if he has any) is that of merchant; which means, obtaining goods from the Arabs and Kabyles in exchange for commodities which cost him nothing, and selling these wares to Europeans for the largest sum that his stolidity or his cloquence can extort. O course he is rivalled by the Jew. Here we find him, as elsewhere, trading in everything, with everybody, at any time, in any place. In Algiers the Jew deals in cotton, pepper, cloves, sugar, and coffee; he vends henna and antimony black; he repairs arms, and polishes and sets jewels. Always on the qui vive, no traffic comes amiss to him, and so he wriggles about in every sort of gain. And he need make hay while the sun shines; for it is a favourite amusement with the Arabs and Moors to get up a row for the purpose of pillage, when the Jew is generally the sufferer.

This brings us back to the subject of our engraving, which illustrates an every-day occurrence in Algiers. A dark-eyed daughter of Abraham goes forth, pitcher on head, to fetch water; she saunters quietly along, under the shade of palm and olive trees, until she arrives at the well. She mounts the steps, and takes the pitcher from her head and fills it. In the meantime a couple of Spaniards are seen trotting along the dusty road; they dismount, and approach the well. One, with a natural gallantry, removes his hat, and asks Rebekah for a drink from her pitcher, and some sharp talking and laughing (what in London would be called "chaff") evidently takes place. First she will not give him a drink, then she will. Balancing the pitcher on her arm in the most graceful manner, she dexterously pours the water into the mouth of the thirsty Spaniard; but, alas! he is not to come off so easily, for to finish the mischief she pours a considerable quantity of water down his neck.

Apart from the

to finish the mischief she pours a considerable quantity of water down his neck.

Apart from the attractive face, Rebekah is rather an object of interest, her dress is extremely elegant and picturesque, and, no doubt, still retains some of the characteristics of her great ancestor's costume; indeed many of them are distinctly traceable. The very water-jug is venerable! Some of the Algerian Jeweses are extremely handsome, having fine regular classic features and limbs beautifully modelled. For the good looks of the Spaniards not so much can be said. Though their costume is picturesque, they (at least such as emigrate to Africa) are a hard-featured race, stern externally, but mild and polite in their manners. In the towns they find plenty of employment as masons, builders, and, what comes more natural to them, muleteers. They may be seen sauntering leisurely along the sea side, with a drove of beasts laden with fish, or up in the narrow steep streets of the Moorish towns. Always, calm, nothing seems to disturb them, and everything is done with a regard to dignify of manner. If his donkey slips, he is sure to come upon his feet in a dignified position, and will rebuke the animal with a dignified voice. If he asks you for a light for his cigarette, you feel that he is doing you a favour, and this though they are seldom rich; yet if you wish to purchase anything from a Spaniard, your question as to the price of the article will be met with a quiet removal of the cigarette from his mouth, or a condescending waive of the hand, as much as to say, "Now buy these things at once, and go away and don't bother me any more."

With the Moors, their ancient enemies, they may be seen on the Grand Place at night; side by side they walk, forgetting or appearing to forget their ancient hatred. The old Moor is scarcely less dignified in his manner than the Spaniard; but one has more sympathy with him. There is something very noble and imposing in an old Arab chief, walking solemnly up and down, silently listening to the music of th Apart from the attractive face, Rebekah is rather an object of inte-

A PRISON ATTORNEY has been appointed by the Court of Aldermen for Whitecross Street prison. About £500 is annually spent in assisting poor

Whitecross Street prison. About £500 is annually spent in accising poor persons.

The Length of Cable for the Indian Telegraph from Suez to Aden, manufactured by Messis. Newall and Co., will be despatched from Liverpool about the 20th instant, in two vessels.

Baron Gustave De Rothschild, third son of Baron James de Rothschild, is about to marry the daughter of M. Anspach, judge of the Imperial Court, and, like himself, of the Jewish perstaistion.

The Cost of the American Navy Last Year was £2,800,000 sterling Out of this sum nearly £2,000,000 was spent on the navy proper, and £140,000 for the marine corps.

The Sum of £100 has been placed at the disposal of the Council of the Society of Arts by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, as a prize to be awarded for the best essay on the applications of the marine algo and their products as food or medicine for man and domestic animals, or for dyeing and other manufacturing purposes. cturing purposes.

Several Individuals who were shut up in a room in the prison at Ram bouillet (Seine-et-Oise) set fire to the straw of their beds two nights back and before assistance arrived two were suffocated.

MRS. SIMS REEVES is reported to to be seriously ill.

Ar is Proposed to remove the Warwickshire Assizes to Birmingham.

A Beautiful Clipper Brig, the Wolverine, was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Mr. Harvey, Littlehampton, last week.

THE DISTURBED STATE OF CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS has caused a considerable decline on our Stock Exchange.

THE HOME SECRETARY has been informed that a Ribbon Society exists at

eweasuse.

A CHILD WAS POISONED AT SHEFFIELD, last week, and two others placed a great jeopardy, by the injudicious administration of a mixture of juniper

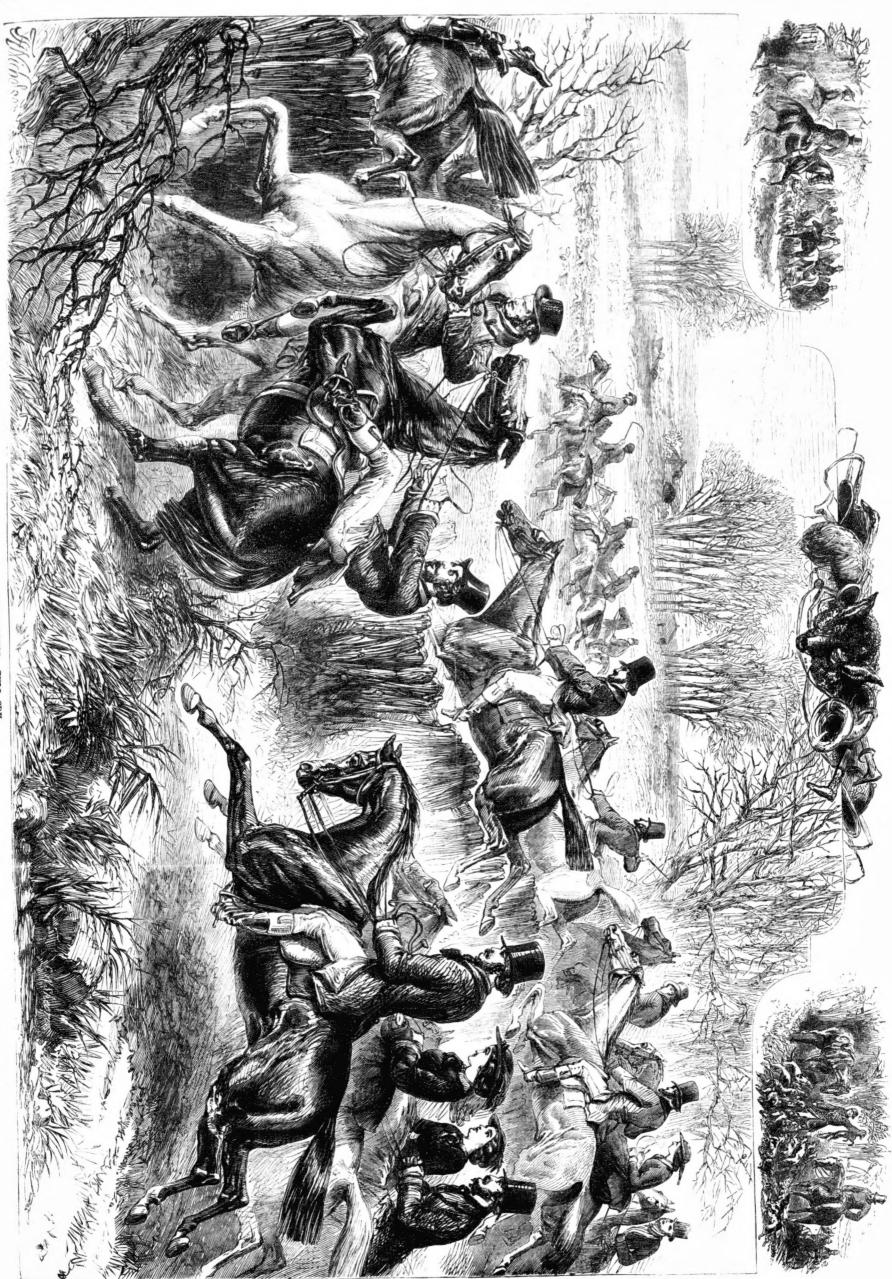
reat jeopardy, by the injudicionies, Spanish juice, and opium. FIVE COWS AND A WELL-STORED BARN were destroyed by fire at Westgate ill, near Bradford, last week.

Five thousand five bundred rounds, have been subscribed to the Field Lane Refuge Committee, since the exposure in the press of the condition of our homeless poor, and two thousand pounds more have been subscribed to various kindred charities.



THE MODERN REBECCA .- (A SKETCH IN ALGIER. )





THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

"Tence bonne table of swigners less femmes," was the pith of the instructions given by Napoleon the Great to the Abble de Pradit, when despatched to win foland to his cause, but it would appear that your man of the present day scarcely intenteding to go in for a recherchidiner, declines the present of labies. The great dinner question is now on the public carpet, and perhaps never was a topic more preposteroisty texted. The abject area, as usual, from a sneer at the disconfort and bade of domestic dinner, for many years an unfaling topic will be abble to the disconfort and bade of domestic dinner, for many years an unfaling topic will be abble to the disconfort and bade of domestic dinner, for many years an unfaling topic will be abble to the disconfort of the control of the control of the disconfort of the control of the

led away by the arrogant sophistries of G. H. M., nor be bullied into the belief that the possession of an income of five thousand a-year and the command of a French chef, are necessary to procure a good and elegant dinner.

The Prince of Wales has at length winged his first real flight from the parental nest, and under the nautical care of Captain Smithett, omni-present where voyaging Royalty is concerned, has crossed to Ostend, en route for Rome. Exeter Hall trembles at the thought of the hope of England being exposed for a period of five months to the chance of an embrace from the Scarlet Lady of the Seven Hills; but, truth to tell, there does not seem much to fear. The "liner" who has so carefully watched over the Prince from his childhood—who recorded his sponsorial gifts and his infantile airings in the arms of the nutritious Lilly—a Lilly that was never painted, though the refined gold bestowed on her was doubtless doubly gilt—the "liner" tells us that the object of his Royal Highness's visit to the Eternal City is, to pursue his studies! This, in the general acceptation of the phrase, is of course nonsense: the Prince goes abroad, like any other young gentleman possessing the requisite means, to see men and manners; nor, from his antecedents, is there any reason to fear that the sight will be obtained in any improper way. Report says that his guardian. Mr. Tarver, is a Christian geatleman, and a man of the world; and if he has but to shake his head occasionally at the ordinary peccadilloes of youth, the English nation, which expects and likes "boys to be boys," will not much mind. One great advantage is, that he goes incognito, that is to say, that he dispenses with the salutes and kotooings which otherwise he would have to submit to. Perhaps this may be the result of the painful example afforded to the Prince of Wales in the person of his younger brother Alfred, a young gentleman for whom the aforesaid "liner" won all our synapathies by the description of the simplicity of his outfit and the ordinary n

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE theatres have been very well filled during the last week; and the usual Christmas business, so long protracted, seems at length to have arrived. No change has been made in any of the bills, save at the PRINCESS'S, where Mr. Kean has revived "Hamlet" with great success, and the ADELPHI, at which Mr. Hollingshead's clever little sketch, 'Circular.

"The Birthplace of Podgers," has been received with unbounded

ghter.

Mr. Wigan is in treaty for the Lyceum Theatre, and the transaction II be concluded, one way or other, in a few days. Should Mr. Wigan the the future lessee, it is not improbable that the direction will be dertaken by Madame Celeste.

Miss Henrietta Simms, who makes her debut at the Adelphi on inday, has for some time been a great favourite at Edinburgh and were proxingly theatres.

other provincial theatres.

A new two-act drama by Mr. Slous, author of "The Templars," &c, is in rehearsal at the Adelphi; and it is understood that an engagement is pending with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews to appear at the

ent is pending with str. and strain and theatre.

Mr. Joseph Robins, who was making such rapid progress in his prossion at the Edinburgh theatre, has been prevented by severe illness om appearing on the stage for some time past. He is, however, owly recovering, and it is hoped he will be able shortly to resume his

duties.
Will "Trois-Etoiles" communicate further with me on the subject
of the last paragraph of his letter? Something might, I think, be

ONE of the most interesting collections of photographs and dagnerrectives that has yet been seen in London, is now open to the public at
the tiallery of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk Street. It is
generally remarked that this, the sixth annual exhibition of the Photographic Society, shows a decided progress in the art of sun-painting.
Not that any great improvement has been effected in the process, but
its sphere of application has been widened. The catalogue contains the
titles of 643 specimens (with many of which the public were already acquainted), but out of the entire number comparatively few are portraits.
There are figures (taken more for the sake of the costume or the pose,
than for the face), plants, landscapes, "scenes" from the east, west,
north, and south, photographs from pictures, photographs from engravings, photographs from pencil, sepia, and Indian ink drawings, and photographs from the cartoons of Raphael. Nearly all the specimens exhibited at the Crystal Palace re-appear at the Suffolk Street Gallery;
and many of the photographs from pictures (the admirable series from
Delaroche, by Binglam, for instance) are to be seen in the windows
of all the principal London printsellers. Moreover, this collection
includes a certain number of the favourite show pictures, which
for some time past have been hanging in frames outside photographers' shops; but, in spite of this, there are a sufficient number
of entirely new productions in the gallery to render the exhibition
interesting and attractive. We think in future the Association would
do well to exhibit no photographs that have already been shown in
public. Artists can paint pictures expressly for the Academy and for
some a year to the production of some specimen adapted for exhibition
in the rooms of the Photographic Society. One of our contemporaries
has complained of being followed everywhere by the eternal 'Fading
Away: 'and it is a fact that that photograph has been visible at the
Crystal Palace and in any number of pri

been coloured most effectively by Mr. Alfred Weigall, who, out of a plain photograph, has made an admirable picture, and, at the same time, a striking likeness.

Among the photographs from pictures, of which the gallery contains a large number, we must call attention to those which Messrs. Caldesi and Montecchi, and Mr. Thurton Thompson have executed from Raphael's cartoons, to Mr. Pretsch's fac-similes of drawings and engravings, to the Holy Families of Mr. Fenton (chiefly known in connection with Eastern subjects), to Mr. Bingham's photographic copies from Delaroche's most celebrated paintings, &c. The numbers forming Mr. Bingham's Delaroche series ought to be sold separately. The respectable firm of Goupil and Co. can scarcely imagine that any one wants thirteen or fourteen photographs from Delaroche. On the other hand, a great many persons would be glad to have two or three.

One of the most remarkable photographs in the gallery is a view of Cairo, some five or six yards long, by Mr. F. Frith. But its size is not its only merit. It is also wonderfully clear and bright.

We are glad to see that several foreigners have sent photographs to the Exhibition of the Photographic Society. Their contributions will be very interesting if they will make a point, from time to time, to forward us representations of such characteristic types as their countries happen to afford. An Italian, Signor Ullinari, is the photographer of a general view of Sienna—the birthplace of our friend Piccolomini—and of a variety of pencil drawings. Gospodin Chloponin, a Russian, has supplied a portrait of Prince Orbehani in the Georgian national dress, and another of the prior of the Greek monastery at Jerusalem, in his canonicals. He also exhibits a "Moldavian Lady," a "Russian Carpenter," and "The Queen of Spades,"—the latter being simply a lady in a fancy dress, suggested by a well-known incident in Pouchkin's novel of the same name.

A New Submarine Boat.—An American claims to have invented a submarine boat. He says that he has remained under water in it four hours without air tubes; that he can move it under water three miles an hours; rise and sink at pleasure; carry and fix to hostile ships powder torpedoes; use a 24-pounder against the hull of a ship, firing, disappearing to load, rising and firing again; he can use his boat for "several days" at sea without showing an inch above water; and do many other wonderful things. His own Government would not look at his invention; it was offered to the French—he got no reply. He has now brought it to England, and has received prompt and full attention from the Surveyor of the Navy.

French—he got no reply. He has now brought it to England, and has received prompt and full attention from the Surveyor of the Navy.

Soyenra's Will.—The will of M. Soyer, of Marlborough Road, St. John's Wood, who died on the 5th of August last, was administered to by a creditor, to whom was granted letters of administration with the will amended the executors and residuiry legatec having renounced. A caveat was entered, which had delayed the passing of the grant until the 23rd of December. The personalty was sworn under £1,500. The will is very short, being contained on one side of foolscap, and the signature is very feebly written. It is dated the 19th of June, 1858. He bequeathed to the National Gallery the following pictures:—"English Ceres," "Young Israelites," "Young Bavarians," "A Centenarian," and the portrait of Madame Soyer, his late wife. To Mr. Blackwell, of Soho Square, and his partner, Mr. Crosse, each a picture—to the first, "The Donkey Boy," and to the other any picture he has a vault; and the residue to Mrs. Cooke, many years his housekeeper.

COURTROUS, BUT INTOXICATED.—The late Mr. Huddlestone believed himself to be lineally descended from Athelstane, of which his name was allowed to be an undeniable corruption; and amongst others by the late Polke of Norfolk. These two worthies often met over a bottle to discuss the respective pretensions of the pedigrees; and on one of these occasions, when Mr. Huddlestone was dining with the Duke, the discussion was prolonged till the untitled descendant of the Saxon Kings fairly rolled from his chair upon the floor. One of the younger members of the family hastened, by the Duke's desire, to re-establish him, but he sternly repelled the proffered

till the untitled descendant of the Saxon Kings fairly rolled from his chair upon the floor. One of the younger members of the family hastened, by the Duke's desire, to re-establish him, but he sternly repelled the proffered hand of the cadet. "Never," he hiccoughed out, "shall it be said that the head of the house of Huddlestone was lifted from the ground by a younger branch of the house of Howard." "Well, then, my good old friend," said the good-natured Duke, "I must try what I can do for you myself. The head of the house of Howard is too far gone to pick up the head of the house of Huddlestone, but he will lie down beside him with all the pleasure in the world;" so saying, the Duke also took his place upon the floor.—Court Circular.

# OPERA AND CONCERTS.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

There has been no change of performance at the Royal English Opera since the production of "Satanella," except on one occasion, when the Queen commanded a performance of Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen," which necessitated the appearance of Miss Louisa Pyne at Windsor. Her Majesty is more fortunate than we are in several respects, but especially in having heard the music of the "May Queen" sung by the most accomplished vocalist that England possesses. Of course, every one at the Palace was in raptures with the performance, but, above all, the court newsman, who took advantage of the general joy, to insert in the ordinary "Circular" several long extracts from Mr. Chorley's libretto. The tenor was Mr. Sims Reeves—the original representative of the part of "Lover," and the bass Mr. Weiss. On the night of the "May Queen," "Fra Diavolo" was given at the Royal English Opera instead of Mr. Balfe's new opera. Mr. Harrison played the part of the hero, Miss Rebecca Isaacs that of Zerlina, and the house was crowded.

the part of the hero, sites reocecus seases that or serima, and not not one was crowded.

Several concerts have been given lately at the St. James's Hall, and which the principal "attractions" amounced were Miss Goddard and Mr. Sims Recres, and the principal "attractions" who appeared, Miss Goddard, and the todiect in mentioning these Monday evening entersists, in the first place, to chronicle the fact that they are taking alove, and, in the second, to protest against the facetions bertality of some of our contemporaries, who encourage the popular fallacy that Mr. Sims Recres is in the halit of affecting lilies to avoid singing. Porting aside the fact, that it would be disabilities to avoid singing. Porting aside the fact, that it would be disabilities to avoid singing. Porting aside the fact, that it would be disabilities to avoid singing. Porting aside the fact, that it would be disabilities to avoid singing. Porting aside the fact, that it would be disabilities to avoid singing. Porting aside the fact, that it would be alost the couple of songs. The only tenors who indules in the var or the season, and who have no direct those who are engages where they are in the habit of performing: what Mr. Sims Recves is to gain by not making his appearance at a conect where he is expected, and where every one is anxious to he found. The where he is expected, and where every one is anxious to he found. The physician signs the certificate of illness, which is invariably axious traited, but it is abound to inquisite he had to provide the solid singular to the contract of the physician signs the certificate of illness, which is invariably axious traited, but it is abound to inquisite he had to be so in order to lose money himself and the property of the provide singular to the physician signs the certificate of illness, which is invariably axious traited with the property of the partine signs and that last week, when a discraceful disturbance, consequent on his non-appearance, took place at the St. James's Theatre, with a t

Opera at Drury Lane.—Mr. E. T. Smith has resolved upon opening Drury Lane Theatre for Italian opera performances (after the run of the pantomine) some time in April, and engagements are already completed with the following artistes:—Tenors: Signor Morgini, of the Royal Opera, St. Petersburg, and Signor Graziani (botter of the celebrated baritone), of the Imperial Theatre, Paris), Signor Graziani (late of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden), and Signor Fagotti, of the Royal Opera, Parma. During the season both Persiani and Viardot will probably appear. M. Benedict is to superintend the chorus and the orchestra.

New Appointments.—Sir Charles Trevelyan, Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, is to succeed Lord Harris as Governor-General of Madras. Mr. Hamilton, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, will succeed Sir Charles Trevelyan in the permanent office which he has just resigned; and we have reason to believe that Mr. Disraeli has appointed Sir Stafford Northeos, Bart, C.B., M.P. for Stamford, to succeed Mr. Hamilton as Financial secretary. Mr. George Dundas is appointed Governor of Prince Edwar s Island.

# Literature

Upprotected Females in Sicily and Calabria. London: Routledge and Co

London: Routledge and Co.

For "Unprotected Females." have been to Italy, but, as might here expected, have not much to say about those portions of the wall which are visited by the ordinary tourist. We learn, in a page, how they travelled through Piedmont and Tuscany, sailed Ieghern to Naples, and thence from Naples to Palermo, where, autonimic language, "the fun begins." The Unprotected have all landed in Steaty, when they are beset by a host of coachinens and robber-beggars, from whose entreaties and extortions they as one trouble in escaping. Then, passing the fountains, the me of the Madonna, and the opera placards, which adorn the centre da city, their attention is attracted by an iron bridge on wheels, it is used for crossing very muddy places, and without which no lean thoroughfare is considered complete. They also see young mon of anon taking airings on "glossy donkeys," and merchants discussing smess transactions in the pretty drawing-rooms opening on to the at which forms their Exchange. But Donna Luisa is going to men, and she alone has the privilege of interesting our unprotected (who, though she travels in company with her unprotected is the sole historian of the tour) observes that the pleasure of anney in Sicily depends upon whether you prove simpatico or antico to the inhabitants; and a little adventure that the writer it with in the church where Itoma Luisa went to pray, leaves no litas to which of the two epithets must have been considered most bleable to herself. "After a long journey among them," she tells "we can unhesitatinely echo their character to be more sincere than Itas to which of the two epithets must have been considered most bleable to herself. "After a long journey among them," she tells "we can unhesitatinely echo their character to be more sincere than Itas to which of the two epithets must have been considered most bleable to herself. "After a long journey among them," she tells "we can unhesitatinely echo their character to be more sincere than Itas to which of the tourney.

intuation caused, &c., &c., and hoping to be able to express the high consideration which I feel for you.—Your humble, devoted servant, "The above is "the substance in plain English" of what "Madamish" olds a "traly Siedlian document," She has taken the trouble tomit one or two "geatifitissians" and an allusion to ber "physical and moral charms." But it is a very nice love-letter as it stands; just it a one as a gentleman might write and that a baly should not publish. If such communications are to be converted into "copy" under peacers of be uncertainteristic, why may not similar ones be published as the plot that they are models of style or full of passion effectively and the plot that they are models of style or full of passion effectively a level of the paper of the winds of the proved himself in the total paper of the winds of the proved himself in the paper of the paper of the winds of the paper of the paper

In spite of various forbidden and improbable topics, the Italians have not altogether lost their conversational talent, nor, above all, their native wit; and we are told that the Sicilians, by allusions and innendates, protest more pointedly against the despotism of Naples than the Neapolitans themselves. Of this several instances are given, and the authorses states, as her decided opinion, after inquiring into the subject on the spot, that there were no exaggerations in Mr. Gladstone's celebrated pamplict on the affairs of the Two Sicilies.

It appears that, with all their kindliness of disposition, the Sicilians are in the habit of ill-treating animals to such a degree that the English ladies were on several occasions shocked, and once felt called upon to express their abhorrence of such cruelty. "You see," replied Don Gerto, a Sicilian judge, "that Italians do not treat mankind with cruelty, as you English ladies do."

Altogether, the unprotected females in Sicily and Calabria may be said to have had less apparent need of protection than in the bleak, northern, comparatively untravelled countries that they visited the year before. For this reason, perhaps, we feel somewhat less interest in their personal adventures, but the descriptions are as fresh and builliant in the present volume as in the earlier one, and nothing can be better than the account of the English ladies' visit to the catacombs of Palermo, where there were "10,060 grimy skeletons hung by the neck

in vaulted niches, others whose glass coffins show them in pumps and

in vaulted niches, others whose glass coffins show them in pumps and ball dress—livid children crowned with roses—women with a leer of life in death, robed in satur, their poor woody arms poking out from blond states—bones and dust dressed in all the tawdriness which, worn in life, shrinks from duylight."

It is evident, from the confessions of the inventors of the system, that the "unprotected" mode of travelling, on the whole, does not answer, though it has certainly led to the production of two very elever and entertaining books. The adventurous Englishwomen, during their Italian tour, had to wait for company (i.e. protection), on more than one occasion, and they were continually inconvenienced by having to depend on such chance assistance as they could manage to obtain upon the road through casual letters of introduction and otherwise. They may affect to rejoire at the difficulty young men experience in obtaining passports in Italy ("without which," the authoress tells us, complacently, "no one can travel into another province, so, fortunately, cannot follow anybody?") but how if the passport system had had the effect of keeping away from Palermo the gentleman who wrote the "beautiful little note" to Madamigella? It appears to us that the passport system, and the unprotected mode of travelling, are very much alike. Both are attended by some petty advantages, and both are productive of monstrous inconveniences.

Curry and Ricc. By Captain Atkinson. London: Day and Son. This is a very handsome—indeed magnificent—volume of coloured lithographs, illustrative of life in Hindostan. But let us give Captain Atkinson's title in full, which has the advantage of telling the reader very plainly what the book is all about. Here it is: "Curry and Ricc on Forty Plates; or, the Ingredients of Social Life at our Station in India." Captain Atkinson is already favourably known to the public by his: "Pictures from the North, in Pen and Pencil;" his "Campaign in India, 1857-8," and other works; while we ourselves are specially indebted to him—and our readers through us—for some admirable drawings of scenes connected with the Indian mutiny, which were duly engraved and published in the "Illustrated Times." It is pleasant to think of the author of these sketches after all the fatigue and dangers he has undergone, as quietly reposing in England, and dedicating a work, which is eminently a work of peace, to his friend Mr. Thackeray. The collective signification of these humorous lithographs is simply this—that the war in India is losing its importance. "Our race," our ball," "our theatrical," could not have been published a year since; and every one will be glad to hear, from the mouth of an officer of engineers who has only recently returned from the East, that the time has come for "dwelling upon the sunny side of Indian life, after all the narratives of horrors that have of late fallen upon the English ear." These forty plates of "Curry and Rice" certainly do more towards giving a notion of the humorous and varieties of Indian life, than any work that has ever appeared. It is true that Captain Atkinson is chiefly attracted by the humorous aspect of things, but that is precisely the case with a satirical novelist; and to whom should we go for an accurate picture of English society if not to Mr. Thackeray? Curry and Rice. By CAPTAIN ATKINSON. London: Day and Son

cisely the case with a satirical novelist; and to whom should we go for an accurate picture of English society if not to Mr. Thackeray?

Japan and its People. By Andrew Steinmetz.
London: Routledge and Co.

It is astonishing, on reading the new books that are now appearing on the subject of Japan, to see how little has been added to our stock of ideas concerning that country and its inhabitants, during the last hundred years, or more. Equally surprising will it be to a large portion of the public to find how much Europeans really know about the Japanese, and their customs—or have the means of knowing, if they will only take the trouble to read what has been published about them. During a portion of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Japan was open to all Europe, a circumstance which, as Mr. Steinmetz observes, was due to the labours of the Jesuits, though it must be remembered that the subsequent exclusion of the West is also attributable to the intrigues of that unscrupulous body. Since the middle of the seventeenth century, a monopoly of the European trade with Japan has been enjoyed by Holland, and from the accounts of the Dutch residents at the factory of Nagasaki, together with the previous writings of the Jesuit missionaries, ample information may be obtained as to the labits and manners, literature, language and mode of thought of the inhabitants. The late Mr. M Farlanc's "Japan, Geographical and Historical," was derived from the sources we have named; and since the publication of that valuable and interesting work, nothing very novel has been made known concerning the curious and interesting nation of which it treats. Mr. Steinmetz, however, has collected a few facts and incidents of importance from the narrative of the recent American expedition; and he has not only read, but made a careful study of, every work of authority relating to Japan, we may safely say, then, that his is the most complete, as it is also one of the most readable, of the numerous books—historical, geographical, political, g

the daily life, of the Japanese people.

The Autocrat of the Breakfust-table. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. London: Strahan and Co.

The witty, occasionally thoughtful, always entertaining, papers collected under the title of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-table," originally appeared in the columns of the "Atlantic Monthly," a magazine which was to have been supported by the combined talent of England and America, but which, in fact, exists by the contributions of American writers alone. The first part of the "Autocrat" appeared in the opening number of the magazine just mentioned, and most English readers at once set it down as the work of Mr. Lowell, the editor. No one thought of Mr. Holmes, probably because in England he is known only by a volume of poems full of humour, delicacy, and some downright fun. Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, however (who, since a certain melancholy event, which he has recorded in verse, has "never dared to write as funny as he can"), is the author of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-table," a work which, for months to come, will command as much attention from the public as the Autocrat himself did from the lodgers at the boarding-house where he resided. As the title implies, it was during the matutinal meal that the conversations and thoughts occurred, and that the poems were recited, which are now for the first time collected into a neat volume. Let any one take it up at breakfast-time, and we venture to say that the "Autocrat" will assert his power, and that the reader will not put it down again till the dinner-hour—by which time he will have finished it.

Journal of Psychological Medicine. Edited by J. Forres Wins-

—by which time he will have finished it.

Journal of Psychological Medicine. Edited by J. Fornes WinsLow. London: John Churchill.

The January number of Dr. Winslow's excellent quarterly review opens with a very interesting article on "Bluet d'Arbères and Literary Fools," founded on M. Delepierre's "Etudes Bio-bibliographiques sur les Fous Littéraires." The kind of folly which characterised Bluet d'Arbères and others of the same class is not incompatible with the possession of a certain literary or artistic powers; but, "in whatever manner the intellectual faculties and the emotions are called into play, there is found a preponderance of their systematic manifestations. This is co-existent with, and it is, indeed, significant of, a weakened volitional power and a deficiency of co-ordination in the mental faculties. The thoughts, imperfectly controlled by the will, hasten along as in the consistent inconsistency of dreaming, and they are reflected in the voluble tongue and restless actions; while the emotions rapidly succeed each other—joy alternating with grief, anger with fear—upon the most trifling incitement." This is the folly of the Court Fools, which was always mixed up with a certain amount of wit, fancy, and sometimes even of poetry. Fools of the

temperament, and with the qualities and defects described by this writer, might also possess, and sometimes have possessed, great talent a for music and composition, in its simplest form. The fool, in the technical sense of the word, does not take kindly to pictorial art, which requires, as preliminaries, a certain amount of observation and application, without either emotion or fancy; but this is fully compensated for by the extensive connection with painting maintained by the fool of ordinary life. Another highly interesting paper is "Don Quixote, a Psychological Study," from the French of Dr. Guardia, who himself is only a commentator on the Spanish behysician, Dr. Morejon. Dr. Morejon in this "History of Spanish Medicine," claims Cervantes as a conferce, "on account of the medical observations which adorn his greatest book, and which have almost escaped the attention of his most ardent admirers." Don Quixote, according to this doctor, was a sufferer from monomania, or rather from a mania of a multiform character, and this proposition is ingeniously proved (as it might be equally proved in the case of Hamlet) by an analysis of the predisposition, occasional causes, development, progress, treatment, the diagnosis, and the termination of his supposed mental malady. There is a third literary and philosophical article on the Psychology of Kant, and the rest of the number is devoted either to medical subjects or questions of medical jurisprudence. temperament, and with the qualities and defects described by this

### Sport and its Pleasures. London: Chapman and Hall.

Sport and its Pleasures. London: Chapman and Hall.

The author of this lively and interesting little book tells you not only how to kill your game, but also how to cook it and eat it. He recommends his readers to shoot their own birds, because the exercise will sharpen their appetites; but having once brought them down, they are not to roast, stev, or make them into puddings or pies at random. There are certain ways and times for all things, but especially for the cooking of pheasurats, partridges, wild ducks, woodcocks, snipes, bustards, and hares. The author appears to have shot and caten game of all descriptions, in all parts of the world, but "until such time as the Emperor of all the Russias fell out with the Sultan Abdul, Light of the World, and the most sensual spendthrift of his age, and England, as usual, puther finger into the pie, with the said of France, to complete the hash a la Schustopol, he was but slightly acquainted with the varied physical and gastronomical pleasures afforded to that restless biped, man, by the interesting and innocent little bird called woodcock." However, at present, the author of "Sport and its Pleasures" understands game of all kinds, "physically and gastronomically," as he himself would say, from the north of Scotland to Constantinople, the Crimea, and Asia Minor; and we may add that he possesses the art of communicating his information on the subject in the most agreeable manner possible.

1. Once Upon a Time. 2. Knowledge is Power. By Charles Knight. Londen: Murray.

Taking these works together, we get a fair idea of Mr. Knight's talent to amuse and to instruct. The latter is a new edition of a well-known work, in which Mr. Knight treats of the productive forces of modern society; the former is a collection of valuable and entertaining essays on the manners and customs of our forefathers, of which the greater portion had already been perused and admired by the public—principally in the pages of "Household Words," and which has reached a second edition in its present form.

New Mode of Printing.—A lecture was given on Monday night in St. Martin's Hall, by Major Benowski, on a new mode of setting up type for printing, by which means (according to the lecturer) boys can be taught in a few months to work very much more rapidly than the regular professional compositors. The lecture did not proceed far without interruption from some malcontent printers who were present, and who denounced the invention as a mode of re-lucing wages. Major Beniowski replied, that he paid the boys in his imployment nearly double what they would get elsewhere, and proceeded, after having composed several words mentioned by the archence, to exhibit the powers of historys. Two of them set up a paragraph from a newspaper at the rate of 5,000 letters each per hour, and one of them stated that he had only been energied at the business for five montas. This feat, which brought the lecture to a close, could not be performed for some time in consequence of the storm raging in the hall, some of the audience trying to prevent their introduction, while some applauded the major, vehemently gesticulating, and the boys delighted with the fun.

Consequence of the Upper and

CONFERENCE OF SCHOOLMASTERS.—A "Conference of the Upper and Middle Class Schoolm esters of the United Kingdom," has been held in the Guildhall, London. Resolutions approving the institution of the new examinations by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and thanking the Society of Arts, the College of Preceptors, and other examining bodies, for the benefits conferred by them on middle class education, were passed

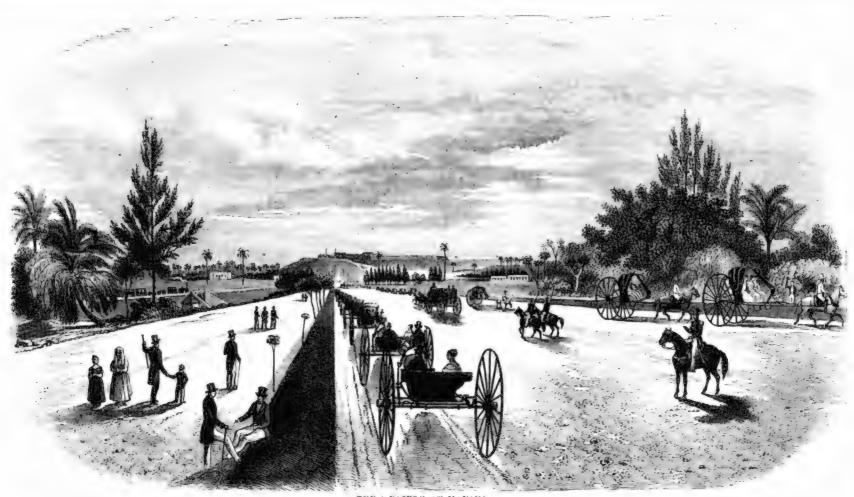
the benefits conferred by them on middle class education, were passed manimously.

Synthos? Bynks.—Occasional letters are received, entreating that a warning may be given to the public regarding certain new savings' banks in London and in the provinces, which offer the temptation of high rates of interest, and profess to be in possession of subscribed capitals under the Limited Liability Act. "It is, however, impossible," says the "Times," "even though very decided opinions may be entertained with regard to hem, to expose any mischief until the occurrence of actual defaults such as are usually not allowed to take place until the last funds have been quandered. All that can be done is to urge every poor person to consult as employer or some established business man before entrusting his savings to any fresh concern, especially if the promises made are particularly attractive."

Unscount Indestricts Offinion of Mr. Bright.—Some days ago, at toke-upon-Trent, Viscount Ingestre spoke of Mr. Bright as "a traitor to his country's interests, a traitor to his class, a shallow, selfish, bigoted plitician, and a man who was striving more to produce discountert, and issery, and disorder in the country than any other man. He looked upon Ir. Bright as a destroyer of the rights of property, as doing his utmost to t class against class, make them wider apart than they were now, as an aprincipled enemy to the class to which he belonged, who did not merit is unscrupulous attacks, and repelled them with the scorn and contempt tey deserved."

set class against class, make them wider apart than they were now, as an unprincipled enemy to the class to which he belonged, who did not merit his unscrupulous attacks, and repelled them with the scorn and contempt they descrived."

Neapolitan Prisors.—A correspondent of the "Times" says:—"As far as I can ascertain there were, in the month of June, 1858, in the prisons of the Two Sicilies, 8,000 condemned prisoners of all classes, of whom 700 were political prisoners. Besides these there were in prison 2,600 attendibilitation, the month of June, 1858, in the prisons of the Two Sicilies, 8,000 condemned prisoners of all classes, of whom 700 were political prisoners. Besides these there were in prison 2,600 attendibilitation, the month of the prison 2,600 attendibilitation and the second of the second o



THE "PASEO" AT HAVANA.

SKETCHES IN HAVANA.

The ambition, the cupidity, or the "political necessities" of America keep the island of Cuba constantly before the public mind. If Jonathan is convinced of anything, it is that Cuba is his natural possession; and that sooner or later, by fair means or by foul, it must come under the dominion of the stars and stripes. Force he dare not use; so he professes himself willing to buy the island of Spain, which, however, declines that "pigeon," as our late enemies, the Celestials, might term it. This being the case, our cousin has bethough him of a little account existing between himself and the present possessor of Cuba, which happens to be in his favour, and which he proposes to settle in his own peculiar fashion. In a late number of the "Washington Union," Mr. Buchanan's organ, there is a suggestion that in "attachment should issue," with directions to "our naval constables" to "seize the island of Cuba," in default of the payment by Spain of what she owes to the United States. With all these "loomings" of something in the future, a few sketches in Havana, the Cuban

capital, can hardly fail to interest our readers. The only chance for a stranger to get an insight into the manners of the Havanese, should he not be provided with letters of introduction, is to take a public volante, and, at the hour of five, order the coachman to drive him to the "Paseo." The Paseo overlooks an immense plain, dotted here and there with charming groves of tropical foliage, out of which peep bright, white villas, giving great variety and freshness to the landscape. By a strange caprice of fashion, the Paseo, which is, without denial, one of the finest and most inviting of evening promenades, above all for carriages, is entirely deserted by pedestrians, with the exception of here and there a solitary couple. But the number of volantes, with their feir burdens, amply compensate for the searcity of those whose pride is too great to allow of their walking, and whose means will not permit of their hiring a carriage.

The Havanese ladies are never by any chance seen on foot, and this for two excellent reasons: the first (and that almost suffices) is, that there is no pathway to the streets, making it impossible for small and delicate

feet to pick their way; and ladies' feet in Havana are so small and delicate! The second reason (and that is not less good) is, that the warmth of the climate has made the women indolent in their habits. Now, indolence with us is not to be commended; but in southern climes it has its charms. In the middle of the day, the streets are deserted by all but blacks; the sole representatives of the softer sex to be met with, braving the sun's rays, are negresses, whose complexions risk nothing in the noontide heat. It is only at an early hour or in the evening that a stranger may catch a glimpse of the Havanese fair, while taking their promenade en volante. Nothing is more natural than the reputation for beauty possessed by the Havanese ladies, with foreigners, who simply see them in their carriages in the gray of the evening, or in the artificial light of a theatre, partially screened by the curtains of their opera-boxes.

The volante, which is the favourite system of locomotion, deserves some few words of description.

The wheels are immense, the shafts or inordinate length, and the



A HAVANESE VULANTE.



HEN'FIL VALENTIN

HACKNEY CARRIAGE, HAVANA.

A BALCONY AT HAVANA.

weight of the body, instead of resting entirely on the axletree, is equally divided between the wheels and the horse. Thus is explained why this kind of conveyance is so tiring to the quadruped that has at once to drag and support the load, and so commodious and agreeable to the bipeds that are carried and impelled in it. The public volante (of which we give an illustration) with its battered postilion, its lank, undersized horse, its defaced panels, its torn hood, bears no comparison to the elegant volante of fashionable society, with its rich silver ornaments.

ments.

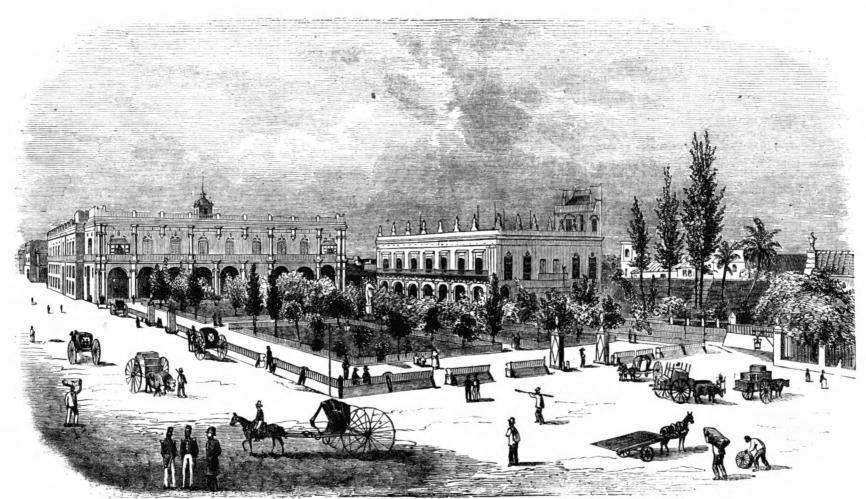
We have said, that the only chance of catching a glimpse of the Havanese fair, is while taking their a customed carriage exercise; we we e wrong. Every house in Havana has lofty wide windows, with bal onies railed in from the top to the bottom, which, whatever may be said to the contrary, set you thinking more of guitars and serenading

than of thieves. We have seen some of these iron-barred balconies, so cunningly contrived, that by touching a secret spring, three or four of the bars would silently turn upon a noiseless hinge and admit the favoured musician. On passing along the streets, when the shades of evening have cast their sombre shadows upon the city, the rustle of silk, or the movement of a fan, arrests the attention. Turning in the direction of the sound, the passer-by is startled by the light of two bright eyes, and thus another indefinite idea is formed of the fascinations of the Havanese ladies. Our last illustration gives a view of the Place d'Armes, one of the finest sites in Havana, surrounding which are the chief buildings in the city.

EXECUTION ON BOARD SHIP .- John Kaine, a marine, has been

executed, in China, for the murder of Mr. Sage, second engineer of the Hesper. The crews of the various ships manned the rigging, and on signal gun being fired from the Hesper the miserable wretch was run up to the starboard foreyard-arm with a jerk that turned his body right over, so that death was instantaneous.

FRENCH INFORTATIONS OF SLAVE LABOUR.—Since the commencement (in 1853) of immigration to the French islands, there have been introduced into Martinique 5,872 coolies coming direct from India, 114 coolies from British colonies, 6 Chinese, and 697 Africans, making a total of 6,689 immigrants. Guadaloupe received in the same period 4,099 coolies and 1,422 Africans, making 5,521 immigrants. By a recent vote of the Council-General, provision has been made for the introduction of 18,000 more immigrants, of which number 7,000 are to be Africans and 11,000 Chinese, to be brought by a Bordeaux house.



THE PLACE D'ARMES, HAVANA.

LAW AND CRIME.

Whatever may be the relative value of the arguments for or against capital punishment, it must be conceded that the matter, if worthy of debate at all, should have an other existence, and not a mere level beautiful with it. To render the existence, and not a more lovel strangers to the culprit, upon the incomplete evidence of one or two witnesses (always prejudiced upon the point), as to the state of mind of the man, is bad enough. To rely in the smallest degree upon medical testimony, delivered by a physician who must necessarily have his own theory as to the affinity, if not the positive identity, of crime with insanity, is to make matter still worse. The uncertainty of the punishment renders it, as a moral terror, positive identity, of orien with insanity, is to make matter still worse. The uncertainty of the punishment renders it, as a moral terror, positive identity, of one Atkinson, a radia who had, and the sweethers of insanity, of one Atkinson, a radia who had, so which he cast off immediately on his discharge for who had committed a murder under very familier ricenstances, was hanged at York, in default of finding wither the proper mental control which alone could lead to the commission of such a barbarous crime. The palpable injustice of either one or the other of these different results was obvious, even to the crowd assembled at Whitworth's execution. When he was brought out to suffer, the mob cried "Shame!" and "Bring out Atkinson!" Mr. Under-sheriff Rose describes the prison line of three gliving murdersess, all now in one room in Neglectate to death her step-child, under circumstant with the summary of the property of the ground of insanity. One for unparalleled barbarity." "She is a very causing who had the child's throat in a coal cellar, and now lives to lamont, as she does constantly, that she had not murdered the servant girl, who afterwards gave evidence of the murder, and who only escaped by feigning sleep. The third drowned two of her three illegitimate children, for no re

town for four days, at a heavy expense, he was forced to take them back inconvenient to carry the three, because

town for four days, at a heavy expense, he was forced to take them back again without having received the slightest benefit from their attendance. "This," says the unfortunate X., "is what they call cheap Divorce Courts. I have been obliged to give up my business, sell my farniture and break up my home, and in the end it will probably ruin me, all through this fellow, who passes daily and puts his finger to his nose at me—what cabmen call 'taking a sight." I shall never be able to get a penny out of him, as he has not got it. A starving man steals a turnip and is sent to jail, but a villam who estranges your wife, and adds insult to injury, is done nothing to. I say these things should be dealt with under the criminal law, and not by the civil law." We can only pity X., and lament that the deficiencies of the law should be increased by the manner of its administration. X. may, however, stop fature insulting gestures by a police-court summons.

On Monday last, the full Court of Divorce was moved by Dr. Phillimore, Q.C. (in the absence of Mr. Macaulay, Q.C.) for a new trial in the notorious Marchmont case. The grounds of motion were, that the verdict was contrary to evidence, also those of improper admission of evidence, and misdirection on the part of the judge. The learned counsel was several times corrected in his statements as to what took place on the trial. The grounds of his motion may appear to a layman somewhat amusing, when urged in opposition to a decree for divorce. They were of the kind insisted upon in the defence of the action, namely, that Mrs. Marchmont was most irritating and provoking, constantly quarrelling with her husband for mere quarrelling's sake, that she was sixteen years her husband's senior, had left her home seven times, had refused him a candle to write by, had got up a "seene" with him in a shop, and was unpleasant'y addicted to sherry. All which circumstances must naturally render a divorce a heartrending cruelty towards Mr. Marchmont! The judges concurred in refusing a new trial,

SMUGGLING seems to be still carried on to some effect at Littlehampton. An attempt to land a cargo of spirits, shortly before Christmas, was foiled; the course of sinking the tubs was resorted to; and the Revenue officers have since dredged up twenty tubs. Many others must have been lost in the late turbulent weather.

have since dredged up twenty tubs. Many others must have been lost in the late turbulent weather.

The Epping Forest Murner.—The police have at length traced out the friends of the unfortunate young woman who was found dead in a pond in Epping Forest, with her infant child, on the 5th of December. She appears to have been the step-daughter of Robert Oswell, keeper of the Enfield Lock, on the River Lea. Her name was Emma Morgan. She had lived in the service of a gentleman at Fortenham two years and a-half, when she left, in July of last year; and in August gave birth to a male child in Edmonton Workhouse. She afterwards took lodgings at Hackney; and when she left there in November last talked of throwing herself on the parist, so that her child's father might be compelled to support it.

The Case of Richard Roper.—Richard Roper, corn dealer, of Greenwich, has been tried at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of arson. In this case, it will be remembered Roper's house was burned down and two of his children were burned within it. His wife, her nurse, her baby, a servant, and Mr. Roper escaped. As some of the insured property had been removed, and as Mr. Roper chaimed for the whole amount, suspicion arose. The jury found him "not guilty." A charge for endeavouring to obtain money under false pretences from the Fire Insurance Society was abandoned, and a verdict of not guilty taken.

Executions for Murden.—John Taylor Whitworth, who was convicted of

the murricorofhis sweetheart, Sally Hare, was hanged at York Castle, on Saturday. After his condemnation, the murdeer became pentent and acknowlesized his guilt. No petitions were presented to the Home Secretary or other means adopted to get a mitigation of the punishment; but many persons expressed a strong sympathy for the convet, the more so, as the man Atlanson, who murdered his sweetheart at Darley, had been negatited at the same assizes on the ground of insanity. From 1,000 to 5,000 persons were assembled to witness the execution, and they behaved in a very orderly manner, with the exception of some few, who called out, "Stannef shame! bring out Atkinson." A man named Askera, hving near Rotherham, was the executioner, as he was also in the case of the last two or three persons who have been hanged at York. About two ninutes after the drop left the struggles of the unfortunate man ceased, and all was over. William Burgess, miner, who murdered his child, aged six, and threw it into a mine, at Exmoor, was executed on Friday week, at Faunton.

The Charge of Throughton, because the child is not yet out of danger.

JUDGMENT IN THE DAYIBSON AND GORDON CASE.—In the Court of Binkruptey on Wednesday, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, delivered judgment in the case of Davidson and Gordon. He recapituated the manner in which the bankrupts had originally entered into trade under the firm of Sargant, Gordon, and Co. The firm failed in 1817, paying 2s. 64. in the pound of E82,000, £270,000, £250,000, £260,000, £500,000, £500,000, and of £32,000 in the half of 1853. Mr. Cole was a member of the firm of Johnson, Cole, and gave his creditors as mine time as Sargant, Gordon, and Co., and gave his creditors as small dividend?—"something." But he, too, soon began to deal in hundreds of thousands, and he became intimately connected with Gordon. The Commissioner remarked that he was before the Court in a disadvantageous position, not being able to cross-examine with sin Greditors as small dividend?—"something." But he, too, soon began maded that but, for the kindness of feeling manifested by the opposing creditor (Mr. Schepherd, of the Surrey Theatre), he would have post-pond the certificate for a considerable time. A third-class certificate was then grated. The bankrupt's debta amounted to about £5,000, and his assets to £87 only.

Lord Ernest Yann Empest was last week outlawed by proclamation at the Middlesex sessions, in default of appearance to answer a charge of misdemeanour.

Join Jones was indicted for stealing a ring from the pocket of amarried woman, whom he had accosted in the street under pretence of asking his way. The prosecutrix swore positively to the prisoner, whom she had not seen for six weeks intervening between the robbery and his apprehens the result of the prosecution of the control of the certain the specific of the certain the specific or the certain prisoner, whom she had not seen for six weeks intervening between the robbery and his apprehens the robber of the robber the robbery and his apprehens the robber the robber to the robber the robber that the robber that the robber the robber that the robber the robber that the robber

A MANCHESTER SOLICITOR COMMITTED FOR FORGERY.—On Thursternoon, Thomas Beardsall, solicitor, of Manchester and East Ret was beought before H. E. W. Milner, Esq., ex-mayor, at Retford, chawith forging and uttering a cheque, purporting to be the order of Wil Cook, for £120. Mr. Beardsall had zeven the cheque te another solicit the district, but when it was tendered for payment, the signature, then of his uncle, was discovered to be a forgety, and proceedings were in diately instituted for the apprehension of Beardsall. On Monday nig constable succeeded in apprehending him. He was taken to Retford, committed for trial at the next Nottinghamshire assiges in March. He allowed to find bail, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

committed for trial at the next Nottinghamshire assizes in March. He was allowed to find bail, hinself in £209, and two sureties in £100 each.

Duel Morel Nature of a Broker's Man.—Mary Lawson, a wretched, half-starves-blooking woman, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with stealing a table, value list, the property of Mr. Willomatt, a broker in the Whitechapel Road, where large quantities of goods are exposed for sale on the "waste ground" between the carriage-road and the foot-path, and where numerous robberies have been encounted in consequence. A man named Hengelhurt, in the employ of Mr. Varbackt, said he saw the prisoner lurking about his master's premises, and, suspecting her intentions, placed a table on the foot-path, while he put himself in a place where he could see what was going on. Prisoner shortly afterwards removed the table from the foot-path to the waste ground, and afterwards removed the table from the foot-path to the waste ground, and afterwards took it away from the waste and made off with it. He pursued her, and she was evertaken with the table in her possession. Prisoner said she was starving, and her necessities compelled her to do as she had done.

Mr. Yardley told prisoner she cought to have gone to the relieving officer of the parish. He could not help, however, condemning the practice of exposing goods for sale in the streets, outside the shops of tradesmen; it was a tempitation to steal, and caused a good deal of crime. In this case there was a bait placed in the way of a poor wretched woman. It was shameful to adopt such a system. Witness—"We have lost a great deal of property. The other day sixten yards of carpet were stolen from the waste in front of the shop."—Mr. Yardley—"What do I care for that? I wish you would lose all your property exposed in the streets, except that it makes dishonest persons. How few are able to resist temptation, much more a poor wretched half-starved woman. You catch persons as you would catch birds in a tang."—Witness—"We only keep goods on the w

### MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ASTANCIA THE HALLONG OF THE WEEK.

STANCIA that the dividend payments have commenced, and that money in at market is very abundant and cheap, the market for home securities have very inactive, and prices have had a drooping for nearcy. The 3 per Cents, have been done at 965 and 951 1; for account, 965 and 952 to 2. The Rectientum, and the security of the rection of the security o

22. been much less active; nevertheless, the lowest quota-cial paper continues at 2; percent.

of the King of users speech, the pending differences and the concentration of masses of Austrias troops in a some degree of parasities by the frequenters of Capel

bout, h nee, the fall in the value of home socks.

The first instatuest of 15 percent has been paid upon the first issue of Turkishs.rip, and 15 percent on the second. These socks were the total to the condition of the region of the region

## METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

ME! ROPOLIIAN MARKE IS.

Levery moderate supplies of English wheat have come fresh to hand
out an average business has been transacted in most kinds, at last
There has been an improve a feeling in the demand for foreign wheat.
Floating cargoes of grain have realised extreme rates. The barley
more firmness, and the currences have been well supported. Malt,
grd hands slowly, at late rates. These has been a fair inquiry for
notations, whigh beans have advanced is, er quarter. Peas have this week, and about an average business has been transacted in most kinds, at last week's currency. There has been an improved feeling in the demand for foreign wheat, at very full prices. Floating cargoes of grain bave realised extreme rates. The barley trade has shown more firmness, and the corrences have been well supported. Malt, however, has changed hands slowly, at late rates. These has been a fair inquiry for oats, at extreme quotations, whilst beans have advanced is, yet quarter. Peas have met adult inquiry, but country flour has ruled a sha obligher.

ENGLOW CURRENCY—Wheat, ESSEX and Kent, Red. 38s. to 41s., ditto, White, 41s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Lincoln, Red. 37s. to 43s. Hige, 31s. to 43s., ditto, White, 41s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Lincoln, Red. 37s. to 48s. Hye, 31s. to 34s., ditto, White, 41s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Lincoln, Red. 37s. to 48s. Hye, 31s. to 34s., ditto, White, 41s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Lincoln, Red. 37s. to 48s., Hye, 31s. to 34s., Feed Oats, 24s. to 28s.; Distilling, 25s. to 50 sos.; Malting, 32s. to 44s., Malt. 53s. to 63s. Feed Oats, 24s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Flour, 38s. To 40s.; Town mode Flour, 38s. to 40s.; Town households, 32s to 35s., Country Marks, 29s to 31s. per 28sitss.

Cartice—Beasts have sold briskly, at an advance in the quotations of 4d. per 81ss. Sheep, however, have changed cames stowly, and prices have bad a downward tendency. Caives and pigs have ruled some what higher in price. Heef, from 3s. 4d, to 5s. 2d, mutton, 3s. 5d, to 5s.; vail, 3s. 8d, to 5s. 2d., pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 81ss. to suik the offal.

Calve. and pigs have ruled somewhat themes to make the mutton, 3s. 5d. to 5s.; veal, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 2d., pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 8los. to sink the offal.

Niwoate and Leadenhald.—The supplies of meat have continued moderate, and the trade has been steady, as follows:—Herf, from 3s to 4s. 5d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 4t. to 4s. 8d. pork, 3s to 1s. 2d. per 8los. by the carcass.

Tax.—Our market has become bestelling the continued moderates.

Tax.—Our market has become bestelling the same for a sound Congou under 11 per 1b. The stock in London is new 55,000,000 lbs, against 59,000,000 in the same period in 185s.

Nicax.—Good and fine raw sugars have moved off somewhat steadily, at full quotations, but low and damp parceis have changed hands slowly, at barely stationary, to somewhat reduced, currencies. In refined goods only a moderate business is doing, at 5ds. 6d. to 5is. 6d for brown humss.

Mousses:—The demand is heavy, and late rates are barely supported.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds have continued in good request, and prices have an upward tenency. Other descriptions have changed hands steadly, at extreme rates.

Coox.—All kinds are very dull, and article continue on a very moderate scale, at late rates.

rates.

Provisions.—There is a fair inquiry for fine qualities of butter, at full prices; but other kinds move off heavily, at barely late rates. In the value of bacon and other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Saltreara.—Prices have further given way fully is, per cwt., and the demand is very insective.

ive.

Linglish wool has advanced id. per ib., and the value of foreign and colonial ties is well supported.

Wood.—English wool has advanced \$\delta\$, per ib., and the value of foreign and colonial qualities is well supports very inactive but we have no change to notice in prices.

\*\*REMP AND FLAX.—Henp is very dull, but not cheaper. Flax supports previous rates, but the demant for it is heavy.

\*\*SFERITS—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of rum. Brandy and gramspirits are heavy, at late rates.

\*\*METALS.—English in is active, at £126 for block, £127 for bar, and £133 for refined.

\*\*Portlight in is held for more money; but Soutch pig Iron is dull, at \$38. \$\frac{1}{2}\$d, per ton on the spot. Other metals are inactive.

\*\*Portroxs.—The supplies are seasonably large, and the demund rules inactive, at from 408. to 1058. per ton.

\*\*Hors.—New hops are in fair request, at full quotations; but all other kind, rule heavy.

40s. to 105s. per ton.

Hors.—New hops are in fair request, at full quotations; but all other kinds rule heavy.

Olia.—Linseed oil is dull, at 29s. 9d. to 30s. per cwt. on the spot. Sperm is firm, and other oils support late rates. Spirits of Turpentine, 40s. to 40s. per cwt. Thattow.—Our market is firm, and prices have an unward tendency, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 52s. 3d., and for the last three months, 3d. 3d., per cwt. The stock is 30,808 casks, against 28 33l of the on 18 8.

Coals.—Wylam, Jos. Gosforth, 18. 3d.; Haswell, 25s. 3d.; Stewarts, 20s.; Hartlepool, 20s.; Kelloe, 19s. 3d.; Tees, 20s. 3d., Whitworth, 18s. 3d.; Tanfield Moor, 12s. 3d. per ton.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Faiday, January 7.

Bankrupts — Joseph Cooper, First Street, Blackfist's Road, and Gray's Inn Lane, baket—Enward Zeitzer, Upper North Place, Gray's Inn Road, merchant—Thomas Styless, Mytholmroyd, Haifax, reci-maket—Thomas Brewin Fernell, Sheffled, drapet—Astrika M. Denald, Kingston—upon Hullininkeeper—Orar Brinder, Liverpool, Rensed victualer—William Kude, Panham, Lancashire, madufacturer—Dimetrika Pirked Dymetrika M. Mosk, Panham, Lancashire, madufacturer—Dimetrika Pirked Dymetrika M. Mosk, Panham, Lancashire, madufacturer—William Kirkwood Breward, Glasgow, berding manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—Asdew Christie, Dunfermline, coalmaster—William Kirkwood Breward, Glasgow, berding manufacturer.

Turbidy, January II.

Bankrupts.—Tilder Craid-Mas, Sherpess and New Brompton, Kent, coal merchant—Eli Wairwaidor, Earl Street, Kensangton, corn chandler—Henry Rooches, Almondbury, York hire, woolen mer Hill, Humingham, genera—Waltze Lodes, Almondbury, York hire, woolen mer Hill, Humingham, genera—Waltze Scotter H. SEQUESTRATIONS.—Janus Berg, Hülbead, nu ar Gla gow, builder—SCOTE in M. Tankas Ennish, Glasgow, merchants—Malcolm Roder and Moskal Moskal and Gray Builder Malcolm Roberts, avishire, larner—Janes Fleming, Leith, and Changed, Killerman, College Control of Change of corner—John corner—John corner—John corner—John corner—John corner—John corner—John

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BYTHAND are to be obtained of PHILLIPE and CO., Tea
Senates, Kine William Street, City, London,
White Street, City, London,
Hoth Storchong Teas, 3s, 5d, 3s, 10d, 3nd 4s. Tea and Cof
fee total value of 4s, sent carriage free to any railway station
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